

## Soviet official begins talks in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior Soviet official on Wednesday began talks with Syrian officials on the Middle East, the Gulf war and inter-Palestinian rifts, diplomatic sources said. First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov, who arrived Tuesday night at the head of a Foreign Ministry delegation, met Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a. The official Syrian news agency (SANA) said only that the talks had covered the international situation and Middle East developments. Diplomats said Mr. Vorontsov's discussions were expected to focus on a proposed international conference on Middle East peace and on ways to heal inter-Palestinian rifts. Another Soviet envoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky, now on a Middle East tour, told a news conference in Cairo last week that Moscow was willing to exert efforts towards convening an international conference on the Mideast.

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## Kana'an explains Cabinet decision

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an said Wednesday that Tuesday's Cabinet decision to transform a number of public organisations to public share-holding companies was aimed at raising the efficiency of these organisations in terms of management and production. Dr. Kana'an told Jordan Television in an interview that the transformation offers the private sector a chance for effectively contributing towards investing private capital in different development schemes. The minister did not reveal the names of organisations which were undergoing the transformation but said that the Cabinet has requested all departments to supply it with proposals and recommendations about organisations which had direct dealings with the public and qualified to be transformed into a company operating on commercial basis.

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## Soviet minister arrives today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky is expected to arrive here Thursday, an official source told the Jordan Times. Mr. Petrovsky is expected to hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on Middle East issues and bilateral relations. The Soviet official on Wednesday visited Iraq and was received by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. His tour of the region has already taken him to Syria and Egypt.

## Iraqi minister begins visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Abdul Rahman Al Assadi arrived in Amman on Wednesday for talks with his Jordanian counterpart Rajai Dajani on promoting transport cooperation between Iraq and Jordan. In a statement upon arrival, Mr. Assadi said he would take part in the general assembly meeting of the Iraq-Jordanian Land Transport Company, due to open in Amman today. The Iraqi minister was welcomed by Mr. Dajani and senior officials.

## Kimche in Cairo to discuss Taba

CAIRO (R) — A senior Israeli diplomat arrives in Egypt Wednesday to discuss names of international arbitrators who will review their Taba border dispute. David Kimche, co-chairman of the Israeli Taba negotiating team, told Reuters: "I am here mainly to discuss the names proposed by our American friends... A U.S. delegation attended the negotiations as observers and occasional mediators. Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. experts are now in Sinai mapping 14 border points of the Taba enclave held by Israel since its withdrawal from the rest of the peninsula in 1982, but claimed by Cairo. Kimche, who is also director general of the Israeli foreign ministry, was scheduled to meet Egypt's top Taba negotiator, Nabil Al Arabi.

## Rockets fall in Galilee

TEL AVIV (R) — Katyusha rockets fired by guerrillas in Lebanon landed in northern Galilee on Wednesday but caused no casualties or damage, Israeli sources said. Dozens of the Soviet-designed rockets have slammed into Galilee since Israel withdrew the bulk of its forces from Lebanon in June 1985 and established a self-styled "security zone" north of the border.

## Bomb defused in Tehran

NICOSIA (AP) — Police on Wednesday defused a bomb containing 2.5 kilograms of TNT planted in a park in north Tehran, Iran's official news agency reported. The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the bomb was planted under an auto parked near the Mellat (People's Park).

## INSIDE

- \* U.S. aircraft carrier on patrol north of Libya, page 2
- \* GUVS to go ahead with stage one of cancer centre, page 3
- \* Mideast drew more Western media attention in 1981, page 4
- \* U.S. doctors announce new hepatitis blood tests, page 5
- \* Queen opens horse show, page 6
- \* Kuwait may adopt "symbolic" measure to alleviate financial pressures, page 7
- \* Soviet navy closing gap with West, magazine says, page 8

# Lebanese leaders to start peace dialogue in Beirut on Tuesday

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Political leaders agreed on Wednesday to begin a national reconciliation dialogue next week in a fresh bid to end Lebanon's 11-year-old civil war, the government announced.

All ten members of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet agreed to hold the opening session of the dialogue at 9 a.m. Tuesday, a government statement said.

The meeting will be held in Beirut's mid-city horse race track at the no-man's land of the green line that divides the Lebanese capital into mainly Muslim western and predominantly Christian eastern sectors, according to the statement.

The walled-track that has been closed for the last eleven months was a symbol of national unity before and after the Lebanese civil war erupted in 1975.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Wednesday:

"We shall seek to proclaim a long truce which we hope will lead to good results."

Mr. Karami and two Christian ministers, ending a nine-month cabinet split, agreed last week that the cabinet would meet as a

"dialogue committee" to discuss reforms that would give Muslims a greater say in government.

Christian politicians and militia leaders, welcoming Mr. Karami's peace moves, on Tuesday called for an immediate truce.

Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia leader and Justice Minister Nabih Berri told reporters Wednesday: "We agree to this and have already taken a ceasefire decision on our side."

The Lebanese pound, which lost more than 60 per cent of its international value this year, continued to recover on the strength of the peace moves, closing on Wednesday at 37.90/38.00 to the U.S. dollar against 39.20/30 on Tuesday.

Mr. Berri, who on Tuesday night cast doubts about the chances of Mr. Karami's initiative succeeding, said after meeting the prime minister: "We agreed that we should hold the dialogue on the basis of the spirit of the tripartite agreement."

He was referring to a Syrian-mediated peace pact he and two other Lebanese militia leaders signed last December.

The accord collapsed when President Amin Gemayel refused to endorse it and its Christian signatory Elie Hobeika was ousted by the present "Lebanese Forces" militia leader, Samir Geagea.

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblat, who also signed the Damascus pact, has welcomed the peace moves.

Wednesday's government statement said Muslim and Christian cabinet members reached agreement on the date and venue of the peace negotiations in telephone consultations from their offices in east Beirut and the west side of the city.

Mr. Karami's cabinet had not met for about a year because Christian and Muslim cabinet members refused to take the risk of crossing to each others' areas.

Before the agreement was announced, rightist Christian groupings had empowered their cabinet ministers to enter into a dialogue with the Muslims to end the war that has claimed more than 100,000 lives (See page 2).

## Israeli forces seal off blind Palestinian's home

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army on Wednesday sealed the home of a blind Palestinian accused of plotting the killing of a British tourist in East Jerusalem in April.

Soldiers and police walked up three rooms belonging to Alladdin Al Bazian, arrested with 19 others after Paul Appleby, 28, was shot dead near Jerusalem's Garden Tomb.

Many Protestants revere the tomb as Christ's burial place. The group, on trial before a military court, are also charged with killing an Israeli businessman in East Jerusalem and wounding two tourists, a West German and an American, in separate attacks between March and May.

Bazian, in his early 30s, was jailed in 1981 for allegedly killing a German tourist. He lost his sight in a bombing attempt, according to Israeli police. He was among 1,150 prisoners freed by Israel in a May 1985 prisoner exchange for three Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon.

Sealing or destroying the homes of Palestinian nationalists is among the collective punishments

used by the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank and Gaza. It is often carried out before a suspect has been convicted of any offence.

Palestinian sources said the house was one of six sealed by the army in the last week.

In another incident, Israeli forces broke up a stone-throwing row between Jews and Arabs near religious sites in Jerusalem Tuesday. Fifteen Jews and a Palestinian were arrested, police said.

The stoning was allegedly started by a Palestinian in response to armed Jewish extremists from American-born Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach movement who came to the Arab area saying it was to clean ancient gravesites.

A rock hit one Jewish man in the head causing him slight injury, but he was not hospitalised, according to police and a spokesman for Kahane.

Jerusalem police said 15 Kach members, some carrying pistols, were arrested on suspicion of throwing stones, a police spokesman added, and refused to elaborate.

## British bases in Cyprus on full alert against attacks

NICOSIA (AP) — The British military maintained maximum security around their major bases in Cyprus on Wednesday following U.S. warnings of renewed attacks by "Libyan-backed" guerrillas.

At the same time, the British Foreign Office suggested Wednesday that Libya may have been indirectly involved in an attack on the big royal air force base at Akrotiri on Cyprus' south coast on Aug. 3.

U.S. administration officials, pointing to the Akrotiri attack claimed by a pro-Libyan group, have been reported as saying that Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi may "once again" be encouraging international guerrilla violence despite the U.S. raids on Libyan cities April 15.

Cyprus' acting foreign minister, Dinos Michaelides, conferred Wednesday with Britain's high commissioner, or ambassador, John Wilberforce, following complaints in Nicosia newspapers that strict British security measures such as roadblocks and auto searches were disruptive.

Officials declined to say whether they discussed the security threat.

The group that attacked Akrotiri hit the sprawling airbase with heavy mortars and

rocket-propelled grenades. They also raked a beach used by British servicemen and their families with automatic rifle fire, slightly wounding two servicemen's wives and causing minor damage to one building.

British authorities have tightened security to prevent any further attacks. But a dragnet by British and Cypriot security forces have failed to find the attackers. Newspapers have speculated they have gotten off the island.

"U.S. could attack Syria"

Meanwhile, NATO Commander U.S. General Bernard Rogers said in an interview released Wednesday that proof of Syrian involvement in an attack on Americans could lead to a U.S. military strike against Syria.

The general's comments first appeared in an interview with the West German magazine Stern, which released them in advance of their Thursday publication date.

Gen. Rogers' spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Purka, later gave the Associated Press excerpts of the general's answers in their original English form.

(Continued on page 3)



KING VISITS PRIME MINISTRY: His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday confers with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai during a visit he paid to the Prime Ministry. The King issued directives to Mr. Rifai on various issues during the meeting (Petra photo)

## Regional conflicts dominate Harare agenda

HARARE (Agencies) — Conflicts in the Middle East, Central America and southern Africa dominated preparations Wednesday for next week's summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, threatening to aggravate lingering wounds in the organisation as it prepares for its 25th birthday.

In preliminary sessions, officials struggled to achieve agreed positions on the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war and on Nicaragua's bid for leadership of the Third World body in 1989, delegates said.

Deep divisions persisted on both issues, they added.

The first formal sessions of the organisation, which groups 101 nations professing independence of either the U.S. or Soviet-led power blocs, were also marked by outspoken verbal attacks on the United States and nervousness over South Africa, the regional superpower on Zimbabwe's southern border.

Syria demanded the summit agenda should include a condemnation of U.S. "state terrorism" against Arab countries and members of the Non-Aligned Movement, Egyptian delegation sources quoted by Reuters said.

It adopted, it would be the first time the phrase "state terrorism" had been used by the movement which hitherto has insisted there was no such thing.

The United States bombed Libya in April in retaliation for what it alleged was Libya's sponsorship of "terrorism" and the Reagan administration backs a rebellion against the socialist Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

A draft declaration being debated by officials in closed sessions expresses "outrage" over the \$100-million U.S. aid programme for rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government. It accuses the United States of an "immoral and illegal act and blatant aggression" against Nicaragua.

Another section of the document charges the United States and Britain with frustrating comprehensive international sanctions against South Africa through vetoes in the U.N. Security Council.

It says member nations of the organisation demand "that the United Kingdom and the United States of America desist from collaborating with the Pretoria racist regime."

In the conference sessions, Iran charged the United States was using force to impose its will on the world and said it would propose the summit condemn the United States for its raid on Libya and intervention in Nicaragua.

Iran also said it would reject a draft resolution for the summit calling on Iran and Iraq to end the Gulf war immediately, a source close to the Iranian delegation told Reuters.

The Gulf war has frustrated all

(Continued on page 3)

## Charges slashed for int'l calls made during non-peak hours

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Communications Muhieddin Al Hussein announced on Wednesday that charges for international telephone calls made from Jordan would shortly be reduced by 20 per cent during limited hours at night and early morning.

Mr. Hussein added that charges on such calls would be reduced by 50 per cent during holidays.

The minister said in a statement that a special committee set up to study reducing charges on telephone calls had completed its work and submitted its findings and recommendations to the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC). Mr. Hussein said these

recommendations would be submitted for review by the TCC board in its next meeting.

The minister said the new measures was in response to instructions by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on the need to reduce charges for international calls.

The new decision followed an increase in the number of free local phone calls per subscriber from 1,000 to 2,000. The decision went into effect as of the beginning of 1986.

Mr. Hussein explained that such measures were aimed at encouraging telephone subscribers to make their non-urgent international phone calls during nights or on public holidays, including Fridays.

## Mubarak may meet Peres in Alexandria on Sept. 11

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres are expected to meet in Alexandria on Sept. 11 and their discussions would be solely concerned with the Palestinian issue, a Cairo weekly reported Wednesday.

The usually reliable Al Mussawar magazine said agreement to send to arbitration the border dispute over the Sinai beach of Taba is expected to be completed and approved by the two governments during the first week of September.

It said this would pave the way for the summit, the first since 1981 when the late President Anwar Sadat met former Premier Menachem Begin a few months before Mr. Sadat's assassination.

The magazine said Mr. Peres' visit to Alexandria would last one day and one night, starting on the 10th or the 11th of September.

The acceptance of Palestinian rights to self-determination and their link with Jordan and the exchange of land for peace" will be Cairo's only concern during the expected summit, the magazine reported.

Cairo has made it clear to Peres that, unless concrete results on the Palestinian problem emerge from the summit, then it is not worth the trouble of waiting for it that long.... it said.

Al Mussawar said Mr. Peres would be mistaken if he came to Cairo carrying the same views he took on his trip to Morocco last month.

## Soviets see no progress towards summit

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Senior Soviet officials said Wednesday there had still been no real progress towards a new superpower summit and charged U.S. officials with falsifying the issue.

Georgy A. Arbatov, head of the USA-Canada Institute, told a news conference that recent meetings between U.S. and Soviet officials were a positive step, but that they did not constitute the kind of progress towards arms control the Kremlin seeks before the next summit.

Mr. Arbatov, who is a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and a frequent commentator on U.S.-Soviet affairs, restated the Kremlin's

position that a second summit is unnecessary until "positive results" on arms control are achieved.

Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreed during their first meeting in Geneva last November that they should meet again this year in Washington.

But preparations for the next summit have been stalled by differences over what was agreed to in Geneva.

Washington contends that the Soviets promised a second summit this year, while Soviet officials say the Americans are ignoring the main statement issued by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev — a promise to work towards an arms

limitation agreement.

"In the United States there is a desire to substitute the main Geneva agreement — to improve relations — with questions about how to go about this process," Mr. Arbatov said. "This is falsification of the agreement."

But Mr. Arbatov also said he detected a hint of change in U.S. political thinking.

U.S. officials in Washington said on Tuesday that intensifying contacts between the superpowers appeared to be leading towards a summit this year.

Mr. Arbatov, Novosti news agency chief Valentin Falin and Foreign Ministry spokesman

(Continued on page 3)

## Police shoot dead 12 in Soweto

SOWETO, South Africa (Agencies) — At least 13 black people were killed overnight in violence between South African security forces and blacks resisting eviction from their homes in South Africa's largest township.

The official bureau for information, which controls unrest reports under a general state of emergency, said 12 black people were shot dead and 65 injured during the night at white city, a poverty-stricken section of Soweto where two million people live.

Reporters of the mass-circulation daily the Sowetan said a local town councillor was also hacked to death by a mob after word of the police shooting spread through the township, a vast city of dusty streets and endless rows of small

red-brick homes.

Gunfire continued Wednesday morning before tapering off, and the casualty toll — which included at least five wounded policemen — was expected to rise. There were unconfirmed reports of 20 deaths and more than 80 injuries.

The major clashes, in which police fired at large crowds of angry blacks, took place in White City, one of the poorest neighbourhoods in the township of 1.5 million blacks outside Johannesburg. Residents said the violence was triggered by fears that a newly launched eviction campaign — aimed at tenants who have refused to pay their rent — would be extended to White City. Residents and police said

youths set up barricades of rocks and debris Tuesday evening, hurled stones and firebombs at police and passing cars, and went house to house asking the occupants to join the conflict.

By mid-afternoon Wednesday, White City was reported peaceful but tense, with groups of residents clustered in the streets and several truckloads of soldiers on standby.

Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, toured White City at midday Wednesday. Speaking briefly to reporters, she predicted the situation would deteriorate and said many Sowetans were very upset by the eviction campaign.

The violence broke out almost exactly two years after rioting over proposed rent increases in townships south of Johannesburg.







## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Qaboos lauds Oman's ties with Jordan

MUSCAT (Petra) — Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman has praised the strong relations between Jordan and Oman and said he hoped they will be strengthened in the interest of people in both countries. Sultan Qaboos was speaking at a meeting with Mr. Mazen Nashashibi, the Jordanian ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman, on the occasion of the end of his tour of office in Oman. Sultan Qaboos requested the ambassador to convey his greetings to His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people.

## Team leaves for UNRWA meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation Wednesday left for Vienna to take part in a meeting of the advisory council of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) due to open Thursday. The delegation is led by Dr. Ahmad Qatanani, under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs. The advisory council will review an UNRWA plan on services for Palestinian refugees over the coming three years. UNRWA's advisory council groups delegates from Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Turkey, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan and Belgium.

## Hindawi stands in for Masri

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Wednesday appointing Minister of Prime Ministry Affairs Touqan Al Hindawi as acting foreign minister during Mr. Taher Al Masri's absence abroad on an official mission. Mr. Masri is now in Harare, Zimbabwe, at the head of a Jordanian delegation to take part in a preparatory meeting for the eighth non-aligned summit due to open on Sept. 1.

## Cabinet forms information delegations

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has formed Jordan's delegation to the Arab Information Ministers' Council meeting due to open in Tunis on Sept. 4. The delegation, to be led by Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib, will include Ministry of Information officials and Jordan's ambassador to the Arab League in Tunis. The cabinet also formed Jordan's delegation to the standing Arab Information Committee which opens in Tunis on Sept. 2. The delegation will be led by Ministry of Information Under Secretary Michael Hamameh.

## Conflicts dominate Harare agenda

(Continued from page 1)

Non-Aligned Movement attempts at mediation and has marred several of the group's meetings with argument and recrimination since it began in 1980.

Another potential for friction has been created by Nicaragua's bid to host the 1989 summit and take over the chair of the movement after Zimbabwe, which begins a three-year term next week.

Conference sources said Nicaragua was determined to press its case with strong Cuban support, despite pleas by non-aligned founder member Yugoslavia to drop it in the name of conference unity.

Indonesia and Peru are pursuing rival bids.

The apartheid racial policies of South Africa, whose border lies some 750 kilometres from

Harare, are expected to be the principal issue at the summit.

U.S. black leader Jesse Jackson flew into Harare on Tuesday at the end of an African tour and called on President Reagan to meet leaders of southern African states to resolve South Africa's racial conflict and its disputed rule of Namibia (South West Africa).

Iranian President Ali Khamenei, who caused a diplomatic fiasco on a visit to Harare in January when he refused to attend a state banquet, is expected at the summit.

Conference sources said he is among only 42 leaders of the Third World body who have so far confirmed they will head their country's delegation to the Sept. 1-6 conference.

The opening day marks the 25th anniversary of the birth of the group.

## British bases put on full alert

(Continued from page 1)

In the Stern interview earlier this month, Gen. Rogers was asked if the United States would "attack Damascus" if there were indications of a Syrian responsibility for "terrorist" attacks.

"Well, I think the U.S. would, in principle, do the same thing again. If it were to find Syrian fingerprints on a heavy terrorist attack on Americans, the U.S. would be facing exactly that decision," Gen. Rogers responded.

The general's spokesman said Gen. Rogers was referring to the U.S. bombing of Libya on April 15, following the bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin that killed two U.S. soldiers. The

United States has blamed Libya for the disco attack.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has pledged unqualified support for Libya if Libya is attacked by the United States again.

Asked if there was fear of Soviet intervention if the United States attacks Syria, Gen. Rogers responded: "That may well be. But I think that Washington has already given a clear warning to the Syrians immediately after the attack against Qadhafi. 'The same could happen to you.' But, of course, I don't want to try to predict what the U.S. government's decision might be."

Unlike Libya, which analysts in Washington have said has vulnerable air defences, Syria's boundaries are bristling with anti-aircraft weapons.

## PLO considering future of accord

(Continued from page 1)

month said talks in Moscow had been "a positive development that paves the road to a Palestinian national dialogue with the aim of convening a national council."

DFLP leader Nayef Hawatmeh said later that Fayez had been committed to abrogating the Jordan-PLO accord at a planned reconciliation conference. But PNC Speaker Abdul Hameed Al Seah rejected the assertion.

The planned PNC has been attacked by the Palestine National Salvation Front, a coalition of Damascus-based groups opposed to Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Mr. Wazir accused Syrian President Hafez Al Assad of "trying to create obstacles on the way to Palestinian unity."

He said Mr. Assad had 17 hours of meetings last week with hard-line PLO leaders and said: "What would they discuss except to create problems in front of Fateh and the PLO?"

## NRA oil shale experts return from W. Germany

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation of experts and scientists from the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has returned to Amman from a visit to West Germany where they discussed matters pertaining to the production of oil from oil shale, found in the Lejoun region in south Jordan.

The experts also joined in experiments on extracting an additional ten per cent oil from the rock and visited laboratories where they inspected work related to the process of producing oil from shale. Last year the NRA and West Germany reached agreement on refining shale and helping Jordan to produce oil. According to the Jordan News Agency Petra, German experts have now found that only five million cubic metres of water are needed annually, instead of the initial estimate of 22 million, for the process of extracting shale oil. At least 6,500 tonnes of oil a day could be extracted using the new process, Petra said.

## Experimental units

The agency reported that German experts had recommended that Jordan go ahead with building experimental units to produce 1,500 tonnes of shale oil a day and that these units are operated for 18 months before being integrated into a bigger plant. The building of the unit will cost approximately JD 19 million, according to the agency quoting NRA sources.

## GCC seeks defence plan

(Continued from page 1)

the member countries.

In this context, the same sources said, radar links throughout the Gulf, backed by fighter bases in each country, would be a backup defence umbrella for the convoys.

The Gulf states, with the exception of Saudi Arabia, have a limited number of suitable aircraft for this task, and helicopters would be ruled out because of their short flight duration capability and vulnerability to fixed-wing aircraft, they said.

All the GCC states have their own fighter forces, ranging from British Tornados, Mirages, and F-16s.

A system linking the fighter control operations of the six powers would provide a rapid response force capable of interception given the relatively small distances involved, said the sources.

Gulf sources quoted by Reuters said the oil strategy under consideration at Abha would ensure that any upheaval in the world market or disruption of exports would not greatly affect GCC states, especially small producers like Oman and Bahrain.

## Soviets see no progress

(Continued from page 1)

Gennady Gerasimov all painted a bleak picture of the state of relations. Mr. Arbatov said ties had worsened since last November's summit.

Their complaints centred on Mr. Reagan's refusal to join a year-old Soviet nuclear test moratorium, extended last week, his plans to cease observing the 1979 SALT-II arms treaty this year and the U.S. "Star Wars" defence programme.

Mr. Falin said remarks by White House spokesman Larry Speakes that suggested U.S. indifference towards a summit "testified to the arrogance which can be noted in the statements of various U.S. representatives."

Recent U.S.-Soviet meetings were intended to prepare for a meeting in New York on Sept. 19 between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Mr. Arbatov said.

## Amman-Dubai flights to resume next month

AMMAN (J.T.) — Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali Wednesday announced that flights between Amman and Dubai in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) will resume normally as of the beginning of September. Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will make one flight daily to Dubai and Emirates airline will operate two flights a week between the two cities, according to Mr. Ali.

He said that both countries are now negotiating the coordination of commercial flights between the UAE and Jordan.

The resumption of flights between the two countries was announced by Transport Minister Rajai Dajani following a visit to Dubai earlier this week. Mr. Dajani held talks with UAE officials and delivered a message upon his return to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan from Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Rashid Al Maktoum, the UAE defence minister.

Mr. Dajani said that the UAE agreed on the resumption of flights, which stopped 10 weeks ago because of a dispute over operational rights.

## Ministry offers on-job training to 300 graduate engineers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works is providing practical training to new engineers in an effort to help them find employment and this year the ministry has worked out a programme to train 300 engineers in various specialisations, Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh announced Wednesday.

He said that his ministry is in close contact with private organisations and companies to find employment for these engineers after their training. The ministry began offering training to graduate engineers in April last year, Mr. Hawamdeh continued.

The minister said that the cabinet, in its meeting on Tuesday evening, reviewed the activities and responsibilities of the Ministry of Public Works which Mr. Hawamdeh described as the technical arm of other departments, helping to implement various projects and

At present, he said, the Ministry of Public Works is focusing attention on building ring roads around main cities with the purpose of easing the traffic congestion inside cities.

## Work on political history museum expected to start early next year

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Amman Municipality plans to convert the 40-year-old Parliament building in Jafal Amman into a museum to depict the development of political life in Jordan. Work on the project is expected to start by the beginning of next year, according to the municipality's acting cultural councillor Mohammad Abu Soofa.

Mr. Abu Soofa said plans and designs for converting the building are being studied and prepared by a prominent Syrian museum director. The plans and designs are expected to be completed within the next few months and the museum will be arranged accordingly, Mr. Abu Soofa told the Jordan Times on Wednesday.

The museum will offer the public an insight into local political developments since the proclamation of Transjordan as an independent state in 1921, he said.

Part of the building will be allocated to display the biographies of monarchs and prime ministers in Jordan's contemporary history. The museum's administration, which was formed to follow up on the conversion procedures, is preparing profiles of the statesmen for display, Mr. Soofa said.

## Prominent persons

Another wing will display charts and the organisational structure of ministries and administrative bodies since the Kingdom's independence. On display will also be a list of names and profiles of prime ministers, ministers and speakers of both the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament. Prominent Jordanian figures who, over the years, have contributed to the development of political life in Jordan will also have a wing in the museum which will include a special display for audio and video tapes featuring interviews with senior officials, accounts of historical events and celebrations. The Parliament floor, also

## GUVS to go ahead with stage one of cancer centre

By Abdullah Nsour  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan will soon embark on implementing the first stage of a national cancer centre which is estimated to have a total cost of JD 8 million.

GUVS sources told the Jordan Times that a national effort to raise funds for the project has resulted in the collection of JD 1 million, required for the first stage of the scheme.

The projected centre will be called the National Cancer Centre instead of its previous name of the Amal Cancer Centre and all public and private organisations will be expected to contribute to its progress and its development, the sources said. They added that the projected centre will be based at the University of Jordan where GUVS headquarters will also be located.

According to these sources, the project will be carried out in three stages. The first stage entails setting up specialised clinics and the second involves building units for diagnosis of cancer and radiotherapy and installing the required equipment and apparatus. The third stage, the sources said, entails building the internal hospital section which will accommodate 120 beds, laboratories needed for diagnosis and tests and a blood bank.

According to GUVS sources, there are 8,000 cancer patients in Jordan at present and the number is on the increase.

The future of the cancer centre

offered to cancer patients at Al Bashir Hospital in Amman.

The minister also said there is no need to raise funds for a cancer research centre as donations have been made for the purpose of improving the treatment of cancer patients.

Dr. Hamzeh said Al Bashir Hospital offers cancer treatment, employing radiotherapy at various degrees and levels. He said Al Bashir Hospital has been offering this kind of treatment for 25 years and has been updating its methods and modernising equipment to cope with the increasing demand.

## Services committee reviews W. Bank health situation

By Abdullah Nsour  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Wednesday chaired a meeting of the joint medical services committee for the West Bank to discuss the general medical conditions in the occupied territory.

The committee discussed in particular shortages in the number of anaesthetists working in West Bank hospitals and decided to recommend that the Higher Medical Council to second Health Ministry anaesthetists to work in these hospitals.

The committee also heard a report by Dr. Saleh Al Bustami, director of the medical association in the West Bank, which revealed the deteriorating health services. Dr. Bustami said the West Bank is

short of paramedics and administrators in hospitals as well as medical facilities and equipment.

The committee also decided to meet again next Wednesday to discuss a report prepared by the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs on the general health conditions in the West Bank.

A committee member suggested that Egyptian special health specialists should be employed to meet the requirements for medical services in the occupied land.

On the committee are representatives of health services in the West Bank, the Ministry of Social Development, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society and the presidents of the pharmacists and dentists associations.

## Jordanian student wins praise from NASA for her spacesuit designs

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A Jordanian student has won praise from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for designing spacesuits which are expected to be used by the administration at the turn of the century.

The works of Lama Khalaf, a 22-year-old senior student specialising in environmental design at the Art Centre College of Design in Pasadena, have been described by NASA designers and supervisors as "a terrific project" and "very interesting stuff."

In conjunction with NASA and the McDonnell Douglas Corp., Miss Khalaf together with students in the environmental project class have designed aesthetically-pleasing prototype space station components for laymen who will one day be orbiting through space, as opposed to the severe existing designs for previous astronauts, ultra-trained and hand-picked for their "right stuff."

The Los Angeles Times newspaper reported recently.

Miss Khalaf designed space clothes for the project, while her colleagues ventured into planning components — such as living quarters and galleys which are designed for installation in a spaceship to spin around the earth by 1994, Mona Khalaf, the designer's older sister told the Jordan Times.

Miss Khalaf's designs proved to be one of the least technical of those presented by the school but they impressed NASA official Malcolm Johnson who described them as "good-looking, adjustable spaceclothing for both sexes." Johnson called the student's designs of clothing "a terrific project" and noted that we "have contractors working on all these problems but I have not

Lama Khalaf with drawings of versatile work and evening wear she designed for space travel

seen anybody take it to this extent, addressing the psychological impact and variation in colour in clothing," the L.A. Times reported.

The cotton outfits pictured at the art centre represented not so much new suits of clothes as new ways of wearing clothes, explained Miss Khalaf, in an interview with the Los Angeles Times in June.

By designing clothes in pleasant pastel colours, with detachable pant legs and shirt sleeves, Miss Khalaf makes a single outfit suitable for day or evening wear, leisure or work.

## Cleanliness

For cleanliness, there are disposable pads under the arms and behind the neck. Pockets detach and remove a wide belt on the women's outfit reveals new colour or delicate lace for evening wear.

Because of the zero gravity of space, astronauts tend to "grow" as much as seven-eighths of an inch so the outfits have zippers that allow them to expand as growth occurs, the newspaper added. The ability of one outfit to

serve multiple purposes and the fashionable design of the clothing combine to save space that is at a premium in a space capsule. These clothes also help establish the sense of pride and individuality traditionally expressed by a person's clothes — but not expressed in today's astronaut uniforms, the newspaper said.

"This is very interesting stuff" said designer John Frassanito, an adviser to the art centre programme, which reviewed Miss Khalaf's work with Malcolm Johnson. "The whole concept of uniforms has to be rethought. This type of thinking is very appropriate," he said. Her approach is "excellent," Johnson added.

Miss Khalaf's clothes were a surprise major success at the student presentation, particularly considering the more esoteric designs for such facilities as crew quarters and galleys on which teams of students had spent hundreds of hours.

Miss Khalaf, currently in Pasadena, is expected to graduate from her programme on Jan. 17, 1987, said her sister Mona Khalaf.

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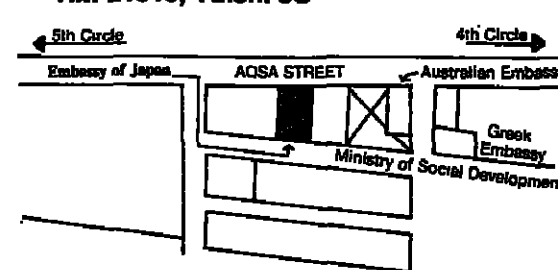
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## Unity at what cost?

LITTLE has been said about the agreement reached in Algiers recently between Fateh, the PLO's mainstream group, on the one hand, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the Palestinian Communist Party (PCP), on the other hand. The agreement, the first of its kind since the aborted Aden agreement of 1984, is regarded by some as the first real sign of the success of Algerian efforts to mediate between the principal Palestinian guerrilla groups.

The agreement — reached under Soviet blessing — calls for negotiations involving all Palestinian groups as a prelude to convening the 18th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC). In this agreement, Fateh reportedly pledged to cancel the Amman accord reached between Jordan and the PLO on Feb. 11, 1985, a condition put forward by the Damascus-based groups which constitute the National Salvation Front (NSF) for entering a dialogue with Fateh and for convening the PNC. In addition, the Algiers agreement calls for a return to the concept of independent Palestinian representation in any future peace talks rather than forming a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as stipulated by the Feb. 11 accord. The Fateh-DFLP deal further calls for Fateh's adherence to the concepts of self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Although it is premature now to judge its outcome, the Algiers agreement signals a sharp turn of the PLO's political course to another one reminiscent of older times. The only clear thing about this initiative's repercussions is that Fateh seems more prepared now to give its former allies the concessions they demanded in return for the promise of Palestinian unity.

History has taught us that unity among political foes is a tactical prerequisite for any serious stand against an enemy. The Vietnamese spoke better and louder with one unified voice during their negotiations with the United States. It is a worthy endeavour which all Arabs should support and bless. But the euphoria which usually accompanies such developments should not stop us from pondering over the price paid to achieve them. Must the Palestinians, some ask, abandon the diplomatic option in favour of armed struggle and unity? Those who force the Palestinians to make such a choice are doing them a disservice. The PLO has been successful in balancing the armed and diplomatic struggle because it duly understands that each complements the other. The Amman agreement has to its merit brought the U.S. and Europe much closer to the Palestinian and Arab vision of a just and durable regional peace. Although the Jordanian-PLO coordination is temporarily frozen, it remains the best realistic course for both to reach a mutually satisfactory arrangement. The alternative, it seems, is a return to old-time rejectionism and to a hard-line policy which will benefit Israel's slow, but steady policy of absorbing the occupied territories and presenting the world with a fait accompli there.

The Palestinian movement is at a crucial crossroads today. Arabs and the international community have an obligation to present the moderate Palestinian voices in the PLO and in the occupied territories with the diplomatic ammunition they need to win the internal battle. That could come in the form of superpower pressure on Israel to abandon its intransigence and accept Palestinian national rights, and also in the form of material support for Jordan's efforts to support the steadfastness of the West Bank and Gaza and stop the uprooting of their inhabitants.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Hopes from within

PRINCE Hassan's address to an Afro-Arab cultural forum in Morocco serves as a working paper for both sides represented at the meeting for laying down solid basis of cooperation and coordination in the future. The Prince's six-point address tackled the Afro-Arab cultural situation and proposed measures to be adopted for bolstering it and promoting bilateral ties on all matters connected with social, economic and political affairs. Prince Hassan stressed that "citizens" remain the core and the essence of life and the most essential element for achieving progress; and for this reason Arab and African citizens should be enabled to become more creative in order to serve their communities. The proposals contained in the speech are not difficult to apply if the leaderships in Africa and the Arab World are willing and ready to respond to the needs of the modern age and if they are determined to protect their nations from foreign cultural, economic and political onslaughts. Prince Hassan's address should be regarded as an important document, lighting the way ahead and focusing attention on the problem facing African and Arab peoples, and offering remedies and solutions.

### Al Dustour: GCC's obligations

THE Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is meeting amid the most serious and most complicated circumstances surrounding the Gulf region, and the continued conflict between Iraq and Iran. Needless to say that the GCC's foreign ministers will tackle the conflict and Iran's continued threats to their countries, and no doubt the GCC's oil ministers who are gathering for a meeting at the same time will handle the question of oil prices and oil production. Both are very important subjects on the agenda and have direct impact on all Gulf states. We believe that the GCC states which had so far called on Iran to stop its aggression and threats should now take a more defined attitude. We are not demanding that these states immediately join the conflict on Iraq's side but at least make ample preparations for fending off any aggression, a measure which is bound to thwart enemy plans. The fire along the Iran-Iraq border is not far away from the doorstep of these states whose leaders should not suffice themselves with calls for peace that has been rejected by Iran.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Afro-Arab ties

PRINCE Hassan's address to the Afro-Arab Cultural Forum in Morocco was comprehensive, and defined all concepts and all means for Africans and Arabs to strengthen their cooperation and tackle their problems. Prince Hassan stressed in his speech the need for focusing attention on the development of the human being, and said care should be given to African and Arab citizens enabling them to become more creative and offering better services for their communities. The development of the individual was the axis of Prince Hassan's speech who said the cultural and social relations between African and Arab peoples can be adopted through the development of the individual and through enabling citizens to erase social, cultural and economic traces of backwardness resulting from long colonial rule in the Arab region and the African continent. Prince Hassan also said governments ought to give serious attention to the question of food security which, he described, as a basic element in maintaining political independence.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# In Expo 86, internationalism is the real spirit

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — Perhaps my Middle Eastern readers, during this hot summer, might be interested in impressions of the "Expo" world's fair in Vancouver, Canada. The Vancouver Expo could be the last of the major world's fairs during the remainder of the twentieth century (unless one is held in Barcelona, Spain, in 1990 or later).

World's fairs are supposed to be educational, but in fact they are places where people enjoy themselves. The Vancouver Expo has been a tremendous popular and financial success; every day some 180,000 people visit it. There are exhibits by various nations. There are all kinds of restaurants. There are amusements for children. There are shops where art from different countries is sold. There is music. All in all Expo is like some vast international bazaar.

The theme of Expo was transportation. Most of the exhibits showed one or another form of transportation. The Americans showed the space station which they, along with the Japanese and the Canadians, plan to complete in 1996. The Soviets, as usual, showed heavy industrial things. The Chinese showed their roads. The Saudis showed the super-modern cities, roads, ports which they have built in recent years.

But the real spirit of Expo was its extraordinary internationalism. British Columbia, the Canadian province in which Expo was held, has hundreds of thousands of Asian immigrants — Chinese, Vietnamese, Filipinos, Indians. They have formed a good part of the service personnel which managed Expo. Vancouver has become one of the major ports of

the Pacific Rim. And the powerful and influential people of British Columbia have decided that their future lies with the regions of the Pacific.

The Americans, Soviets, and Chinese had the biggest exhibits. But the smaller ones also proved to be popular. Only one country from South America was represented: Peru. And only one from Central America: Costa Rica, though Mexico had a large pavilion. The Middle East was represented by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Morocco, and Pakistan. But a small exhibit, that of the tiny country of Brunei on the Southeast Asian island of Borneo, featured its predominant religion, Islam, as a major theme. Africa, like Latin America, was moderately represented by some of its less poor countries (Ivory Coast, Kenya, Senegal). Most of the major West European

countries had exhibits.

What was most striking about the Middle Eastern exhibits and of the Islamic countries of Southeast Asia was the sense of modernity which they conveyed. The Saudis stressed the fact that they had made great strides in industry and agriculture. Brunei may be the world's richest country measured in income per head of population. Pakistan stressed its industrial capabilities and its technological advances. These exhibits helped counteract the widespread image of Middle Eastern countries as little more than oil and sand.

There was not even the slightest hint of politics. There was no propaganda. There were no statements of national causes. Most of the workers at the national exhibits were in amazingly good moods. People of

different nationalities mixed easily. Everywhere there were banks for exchanging money. It seemed that the planners of Expo were trying to say that bringing together technology, money, a good location with relaxed people willing to leave their politics home could produce the kind of profitable environment in which the world economy could flourish.

The earlier world's fairs held in the United States (two of them in recent years) were financial failures. I did not see them so cannot judge why this was so. But the Canadian Expo planners used the same outlook for the fair that they have used on immigration. They welcome foreign immigrants, in contrast to the United States which still fears many of them. In early August, some 150 Tamils from Sri Lanka were rescued from two lifeboats in

the Atlantic. They said they came directly from Sri Lanka, but soon it became clear they began their trip in West Germany and wanted to get into Canada with better economic opportunities. If they had landed in the U.S., they probably would have been expelled. But the Canadian prime minister announced they could stay, for a year at least. And chances are they will not leave Canada.

There was no nationalism at the fair. Everything was open. Even the Soviets opened up to visitors. The Chinese were even more friendly. The Saudis were even more so. There even were pretty Saudi girls without veils, and visitors asked them question after question about the position of women in their country.

Expo was open and international and a great success.

## Begin's aggressive policies prompted editorial call for evaluation of U.S. Mideast stand

# Mideast drew more attention in 1981 by Western newspapers

By Dr. Badran Badran

The following article is part two of a three-part series on the handling of Middle East issues and conflicts by four leading Western newspapers during the years 1980-1982. The last part will appear in a subsequent issue of the Jordan Times. The writer is assistant professor of journalism and mass communications at Yarmouk University.

DURING the year 1981, many international figures were targets of assassination attempts including Pope John Paul II, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Bangladesh's President Ziaur Rahman, and Iran's President Mohammad Rajai. Only the Pope and President Reagan survived those attempts.

1981 was the year in which the 52 American hostages in Iran were freed after 444 days in captivity. Ronald Wilson Reagan was also elected during that year. It was also the year of the Polish Solidarity trade union, of Irish hunger striker Robert Sands who died in prison after a prolonged battle for the recognition of IRA inmates as political prisoners, of Francois Mitterrand's victory over Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the French presidential elections, of the first Sino-American agreement to sell U.S. arms to the Chinese, of Greece's official admittance to the EC as its tenth member and of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) approval for granting India a loan of \$5.8 billion, the largest loan ever extended by that fund.

During 1981, the Washington Post, The Times, Le Monde and Il Corriere Della Sera published a total of 2815 editorials, 1011 of which dealt with foreign affairs or 36 per cent of the total. During this year, all four papers increased their attention to the Arab-Israeli conflict in their editorials. From an overall low of 77 editorials dedicated to this issue in 1980, the four papers increased their total to 122 in 1981. This increase in attention is most evident in the case of the French newspaper, Le Monde which increased its share of Middle Eastern editorials from 6 per cent to 13 per cent. The Post also increased its share from 10.5 to 17.5 per cent.

Attention in the Middle East was focused on Israeli politics and the Israeli parties' political platforms regarding the future of the occupied Arab territories in particular. For electoral reasons, it seemed clear that the Labour Party refused to define clearly its policies towards the West Bank and Gaza although it ruled out Likud's calls for annexing the territories. Labour's leader, Shimon Peres, seemed to favour the so-called "Jordanian option" involving the return of populated Arab areas to Jordan but the retention of several strategic areas, including Arab East Jerusalem. This policy was vehemently opposed by Likud's chief, Menachem Begin. To prevent its implementation, the Likud decided to launch a new settlement programme which would be difficult to abandon later. Despite criticism from the World Jewish Congress, which issued a document stating that Israel's settlement policy reflected "extremely parochial obsessions," Defence Minister Ariel Sharon put forward plans to build ten more settlements in the West Bank and 12 smaller ones along the 1967 Israeli-Jordanian border. While these plans were being approved by the Israeli cabinet, thousands of acres of Arab land were being expropriated to cater for them.

The election of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States was greeted enthusiastically in Israel but caused dismay in the Arab World. In Egypt, President Sadat had been hoping a re-election of President Carter would strengthen him to pressure

the Israelis into making concessions in the autonomy talks. The new U.S. administration produced its first public Middle East policy declaration when Mr. Reagan indicated that the Israeli settlements were "not illegal," thereby contradicting what had long been official American policy.

At the beginning of March 1981, the Syrian and Lebanese governments reached an important agreement to send regular Lebanese army units to join United Nations (UNIFIL) forces in southern Lebanon. The move was opposed by the Israeli-backed Lebanese rebel leader, Maj. Sa'ad Haddad, whose troops subsequently opened fire on the UNIFIL positions killing three of their soldiers. In response to this action and other actions taken by the Israeli-backed Phalangist militia of the "Lebanese Forces" to strengthen its positions around the town of Zahle, Syrian troops moved against the Phalangist positions in central Lebanon. The Post reacted to the murder of the three UNIFIL soldiers and to a resolution submitted by Arab delegates at the U.N. which was aimed at condemning Israel's role

The election of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States was greeted enthusiastically in Israel but caused dismay in the Arab World.

in the incident. After criticising the U.N. for its "Unbalanced" treatment of the conflict in favour of the "usual Arab-Communist combine," the paper said:

"Those who appreciate seeing the abuse of the United Nations diminish, however, have an obligation not to let the Israelis get away scot free when they are at fault. And in this instance, they are at fault for not asserting control over Major Haddad, who, despite his and Israel's pretences, is not a sovereign but simply a buccaneer. The Israelis have a right to defend themselves against Palestinian terrorists, but they have no right to let a hired gun conduct an arrogant, independent policy against the U.N. peace-keeping force and the Lebanese government alike."

Mr. Reagan made clear that his own sympathies were with Israel when he stated that Israel had "reason for concern" about Iraq's nuclear capacity and that it "might have sincerely believed (the bombing) was a defensive move."

During the same period, Israel launched a series of air attacks, commando raids and long-range artillery barrages against the south of Lebanon. On April 28, the Israeli air force intervened in the battle between the Phalangists and the Syrians and shot down two Syrian helicopters. Following this attack, Syria deployed a number of anti-aircraft missiles to defend its positions in the Bekaa Valley. Israel demanded the immediate removal of the missiles, and Mr. Begin vowed to destroy them if Damascus did not oblige. Mr. Begin was widely suspected of taking an extreme line in order to enhance his electoral prospects,

"The Israeli fears which lie behind this drastic act are understandable. Israel feels itself surrounded by sworn enemies bent on the destruction of the Jewish state. The possibility that an Arab country might at some stage be in a position to build a nuclear bomb and either use it against Israel, or even merely threaten to do so has long haunted the minds of Israeli leaders. Israeli intelligence must have secured what it regarded as convincing evidence that this has happened in the case of Iraq." — The Times, London.

In fact, The Times of London mentioned the preceding point as one of the reasons of the Syrian-Israeli confrontation in Lebanon. In its editorial of April 30, entitled "Help for unhappy Lebanon," it explained that "the argument that an Israeli-Syrian conflict would benefit the Israeli government in the forthcoming election is also doubtful, since putting Israeli lives recklessly at risk would be more likely to lose



Dr. Badran Badran

American-supplied F-16 bombers destroyed the Iraqi nuclear plant near Baghdad, killing, among others, a French scientist. Mr. Begin immediately claimed that the attack was justified on grounds of self-defence and that Iraq would soon have had the capacity to produce nuclear bombs. However, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which had recently inspected the plant, said that Iraq would not have had the means to make nuclear bombs for many years, a view that was also held by the United States congressional research service. The IAEA statement pointed out that Iraq, unlike Israel, was a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and that it had cooperated with the agency over safeguards. The raid was criticised by governments all over the world. In

For electoral reasons, it seemed clear that the Israeli Labour Party refused to define clearly its policies towards the West Bank and Gaza although it ruled out Likud's calls for annexing the territories.

not be used in "an act of aggression against any other state."

Editorial reaction to the raid was not in short supply. The Times published an editorial on June 9 which, although critical of the raid, tried to justify Israel's concerns regarding Iraq's nuclear reactor. The Times said:

"The Israeli fears which lie behind this drastic act are understandable. Israel feels itself surrounded by sworn enemies bent on the destruction of the Jewish state. The possibility that an Arab country might at some stage be in a position to build a nuclear bomb and either use it against Israel, or even merely threaten to do so has long haunted the minds of Israeli leaders. Israeli intelligence must have secured what it regarded as convincing evidence that this has happened in the case of Iraq."

The Times editorial went on to describe how Israel set out to undermine the French-Iraqi nuclear programme from the beginning by sabotaging essential reactor parts while awaiting shipment in France, and by

as their potential victims. Corriere wrote: "... A country as vulnerable as Israel — which could be totally destroyed by a few Hiroshima-size bombs — could only permit itself a very small margin of error. Both the holocaust and four wars fought with their Arab neighbours convinced the Israelis that the Iraqi reactors posed a real threat to the very survival of their state."

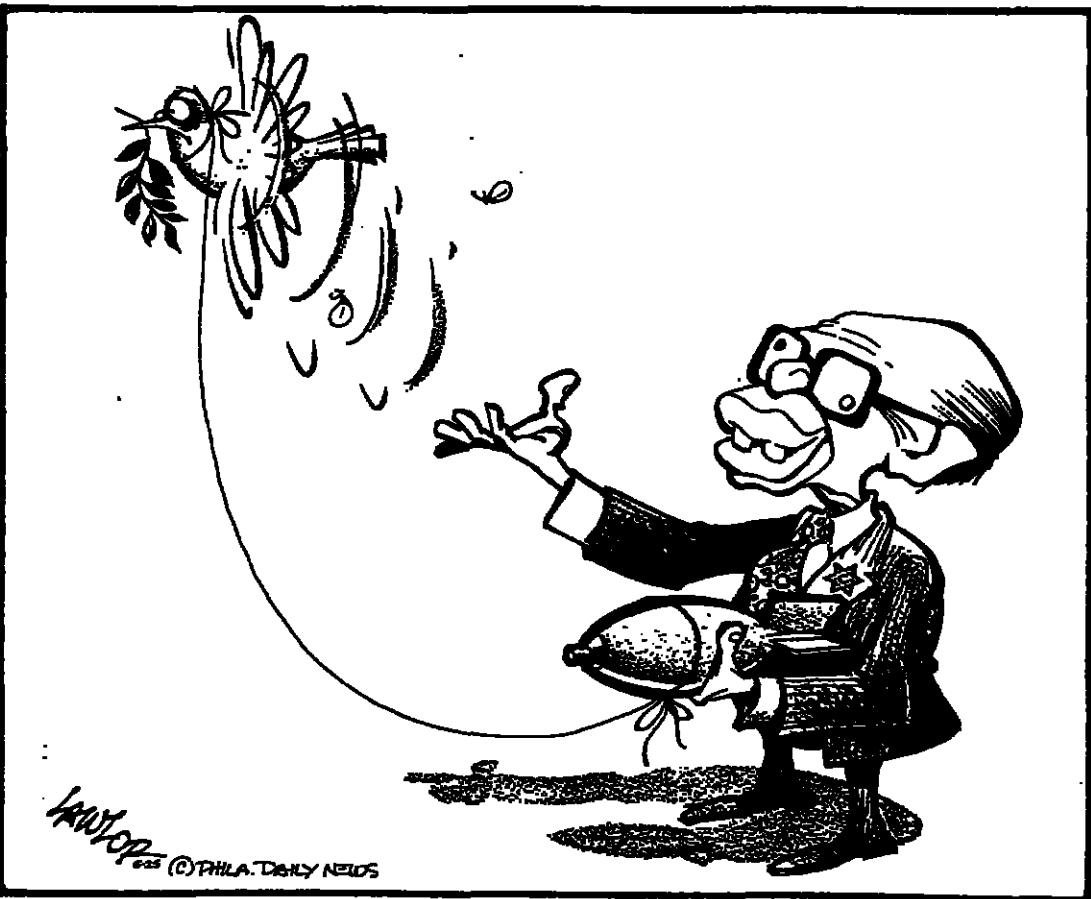
In its editorial, the Post criticised the Israeli action as one which did not serve the Israeli interest nor that of the United States. The Post said: "... the Israelis have made a grievous error ... They have validated — revalidated — the notion in Arab minds, and not only in Arab minds, that Israel is a nation that looks to make its way in the Middle East not by accommodation with its neighbours but by a policy of force. 'Israel', the Post added, 'regards itself as an exceptional state, one not bound by the rules and restraints applicable to its neighbours.'"

On July 24, 1981, the Post published a long editorial urging a new evaluation of America's Middle East policy in light of Israel's latest actions. That editorial reflected to a considerable extent the change in U.S. public opinion regarding Israel as a result of Israeli Prime Minister Begin's aggressive and bloody policies in Lebanon and in the occupied Arab territories.

The strongest criticism of the Israeli action came, however, from Le Monde which described it as "state terrorism," and criticised both Paris and Washington for their "mild denunciation" of the attack. Le Monde further accused the U.S. of applying two moral standards; one for Israel and the other for the rest of the world. "In the name of that right," wrote Le Monde, "the Jewish state can justify its refusal to sign the international non-proliferation treaty in order to possess the nuclear weapon and justify its claim to prevent its neighbours, who have already signed it, from developing a nuclear industry."

The Israeli general elections, which took place on June 30, failed to give the Labourites the victory they needed to unseat Mr. Begin and his Likud coalition. Ten days after the elections, Israel launched a series of air strikes against Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon. PLO fighters responded with rocket and artillery attacks against settlements in the Galilee. The Israelis responded with yet more attacks, including the bombing of residential areas in the Lebanese capital, Beirut. Conservative estimates of the number of casualties from that air raid put the number of people killed at 150 and 600 wounded. Commenting on the Israeli raid, the Times wrote on July 21:

"Recent Israeli action has gone far beyond anything which can be justified on grounds of national defence. To attack selected military targets inside Lebanon is one thing; the kind of blanket bombing the Israelis have engaged in over the past five years is tantamount to terror-bombing. There can be no excuse for wreaking such havoc in the centre of Beirut. The indiscriminate killing of women and children is appalling ... Israeli attacks must and do not wipe out the (Continued on page 5)



The Washington Post reminded Mr. Begin of his own background in terror as a member of the Irgun terrorist gang in Palestine. Summing up, the Post wrote:

"votes than to win them." The Times explored both countries' motives for their involvement in Lebanon: Israel's for protecting its northern border from PLO attacks, and Syria's for protecting its vital interest in the Bekaa valley. The Times urged the Syrians to "scale down" their action against the Phalangists but demanded no similar action from the Israelis.

With the Syrian missile crisis still unresolved, the Israelis surprised the world with an air attack on Iraq. On June 7,

the United Nations Security Council, Britain and France demanded a "firm resolution" condemning Israel. Even Israel's Labour party leader, Shimon Peres, attacked Mr. Begin, accusing him of "acting out of electoral considerations which ignore the national interest."

The reaction of the United States to the attack was more ambivalent than the rest of the world. President Reagan decided to suspend the delivery of four F-16 fighters to Israel. Later, Mr. Reagan made clear that his own sympathies were with Israel when he stated that Israel had "reason for concern" about Iraq's nuclear capacity and that it "might have sincerely believed (the bombing) was a defensive move." In addition, the U.S. administration was reluctant in pursuing an investigation of whether Israel had violated an agreement whereby American weapons were sold on condition that they would

murdering an Egyptian nuclear physicist who was working on the Iraqi project. The Times went on to emphasise that there was a "fundamental weakness in Israel's action." According to the paper: "Sunday's pre-emptive strike may — from Jerusalem's point of view — have removed the present danger. But eventually the Iraqis will recover, and their nuclear programme will be restored ... The logic of the Israelis' position, in other words, condemns them to a perpetual struggle to prevent an Arab country from developing nuclear energy on the grounds that the technology and facilities involved might at some stage be turned against Israel — an impractical and self-defeating course of action."

Like the Times, the Post and Corriere presented the Israeli rationale for the attack in terms of a holocaust scenario which involves the Iraqis as potential nuclear aggressors and the Israelis



# Edinburgh festival highlights Scottish cultural frustration

By Michael Wise  
Reuter

EDINBURGH — One of the multitude of plays at this year's Edinburgh International Festival of the Arts, John Home's rarely seen 18th century drama *The Douglas*, brought Scotsmen to their feet at its premiere some 200 years ago.

A fervent cry came out from one enthusiastic theatre-goer: "Where's your Willie Shakespeare now?"

The emotion behind the taunt, and its sense that Scottish culture has been overshadowed by that of England, was evident at the 40th annual festival which opened on August 10 and runs until the end of the month.

Since its founding in 1947 by Sir Rudolf Bing, who went on to manage New York's Metropolitan Opera, the festival has been showplace for theatrical and musical performers of top calibre from around the world.

This year's there were actors from countries including the United States, Poland, West

Germany, South Africa and Japan. Seiji Ozawa and Claudio Abbado conducted symphonies and film masters Ingmar Bergman and Andrzej Wajda directed plays.

But the festival had as its theme the Scottish enlightenment, a golden age in Edinburgh which saw an outpouring of work by Scottish philosophers and scientists between 1750 to 1790.

The achievements of economist Adam Smith who wrote "The Wealth of Nations," philosopher David Hume and scientist Joseph Black, were honoured in an exhibit at the Royal Museum of Scotland.

George Smellie, who edited the first edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* here during the period, said he could stand on a corner in the "Athens of the north" and take 50 men of genius by the hand.

Few people in Edinburgh would make that boast in 1986, certainly not outside of festival season. But a visitor to the 40th festival could not help but notice Scottish frustration at being culturally lumped together with other

Britons at a time when wealth and cultural dominance is becoming increasingly concentrated in London.

The Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art staged the first major retrospective of the works of John Bellamy, a contemporary Scottish painter whose expressionistic images of his native coastline have recently gained international prominence.

In the catalogue, museum-keeper Douglas Hall expressed the hope that Bellamy's work would help end "the unthinking disrespect for, or near obliteration of all things particularly Scottish in the name of a standard U.K. (British) culture."

An exhibition at the Royal Scottish Academy entitled "The Enterprising Scot" was criticised by many people for what they saw as a patronising tone towards Scotland's past achievements and future.

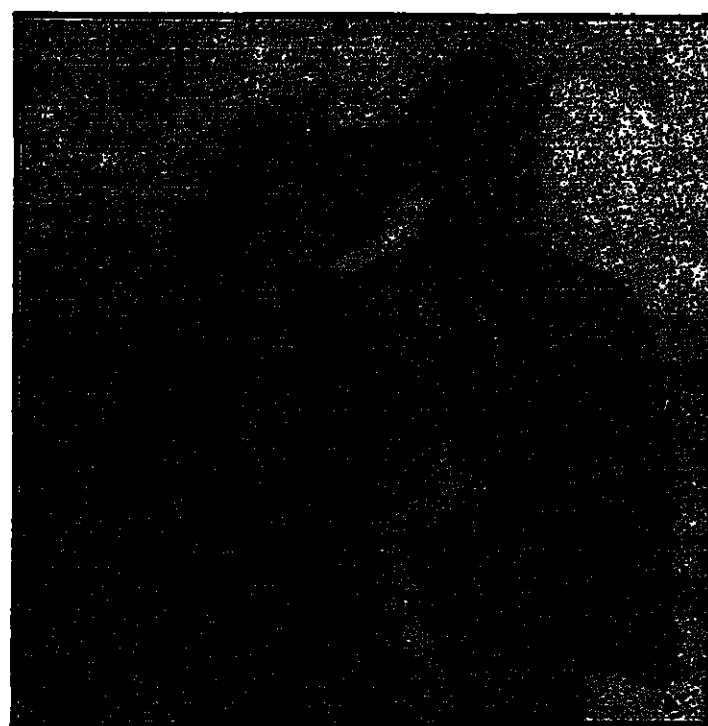
The exhibition poster, caricaturing a red-faced bagpipe player complete with tartan kilt,

has been the subject of controversy since it went up.

Observer newspaper commentator Neal Ascherson, himself a Scot, blamed the exhibition's faults on London-based bureaucrats and said it failed to take into account the great hardships imposed in the past on impoverished Scottish farmers by aristocratic British landlords.

"A nation out of touch with itself accepts the foreign stereotype as its own," Ascherson said. "Only recently has the 'tartan monster' begun to be recognised as an aspect of cultural cringe," he wrote recently, "as Caledonia's equivalent of the naked Asagai dances mounted by Zulu mineworkers for white South African tourists."

At a film festival coinciding with the main festival, French director Jean-Jacques Beineix, made the ultimate slip. Introducing his new film "Betty Blue", he said: "I am happy you are the first English audience to see this film." He was roundly booed.



Clara Calamai and Massimo Girotti in *Ossessione* that participated in this summer's Edinburgh Film Festival. The film is directed by Luchino Visconti.

## Curran's censure latest in John Paul's crackdown on 'free thinkers'

By Samuel Koo  
The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — "The church is not an association of free thinkers."

These words, uttered by Pope John Paul II in 1981, capture his resolve during eight years as pontiff to quash clerical dissent or deviations from Roman Catholic church doctrine and papal teachings.

His tough line has ended more than a decade of relative freedom for theological speculation, spawned in part by modernising trends of the Second Vatican Council (1962-65).

Under his directives, the Vatican has stepped up the practice of summoning dissident theologians for questioning. The pope himself has dealt with a major religious order like the Jesuits and an entire national bishops' conference found to be lax in discipline or experimenting with liberal tendencies.

In his travels and pronouncements, the pontiff has stressed papal authority and demanded obedience to church teachings that have found increasingly less acceptance in a world of rapid changes and high technology.

Not long after John Paul ascended to power, in 1978, signs of enforced doctrinal rigidity began to appear. Theological writings were put under closer scrutiny, while religious orders received instructions to guard against dissent and secular trends.

Then came punishment of dissenting priests or nuns. Some received warnings. The more

outspoken ones were barred from teaching, threatened with expulsion from religious orders or ordered to a term of "penitential silence."

The latest case was that of the Rev. Charles E. Curran, the U.S. theologian censured by the Vatican last week for his liberal views on sexual issues.

Curran, who was stripped of the right to teach Roman Catholic theology, has taken issue with the church's staunch opposition to artificial birth control, abortion, divorce and homosexual acts. He also has argued that, under some circumstances, masturbation, premarital sex, euthanasia and sterilisation are justified.

The penalty imposed on Curran, a professor of moral theology at the Catholic University in Washington, is identical to the punishment meted out to the first victim of John Paul's crackdown, maverick theologian Hans Kung, in 1979.

The Vatican lifted the Swiss-born priest's permission to teach theology at the University of Tübingen in West Germany, where he had been professor of dogmatic and ecumenical theology. He was punished for challenging the doctrine of papal infallibility, the idea that the Roman pontiff is divinely kept from error in his teaching on matters of faith and morals.

Commenting personally on Kung's case, the pope asked rhetorically: "A theologian who does not accept the church doctrine in its entirety, should he be given the right to teach in the name of the church and on the basis of the special mission the

church is entitled to?"

"To this question, I say the congregation (for the Doctrine of the Faith) gave an honest and responsible answer which goes to the heart of the truth that must be protected and defended."

While Kung and Curran received the same punishment, Vatican officials say Curran's case is much more serious because it concerns everyday issues like birth control and divorce. Kung's transgressions were of a more theoretical nature and of little interest to many lay people.

The following year, the pope summoned to Rome all the bishops of The Netherlands who were feuding over a wide range of issues including doctrine, homosexuality, abortion, priestly celibacy and the role of lay people in pastoral activities.

After 15 sessions with the pope, the bishops made a solemn commitment to uphold papal authority on morals, abortion and priestly celibacy. John Paul later sealed the direction of the Dutch church by naming a hardline conservative, Adrianus J. Simonis, as cardinal archbishop of Utrecht.

He later used similar tactics with bishops from Peru, Brazil and other Latin American countries, arguing over the church's role in promoting social justice.

In 1981, in an unprecedented move, John Paul intervened in the running of the Jesuits by naming a personal representative to direct the largest and most prestigious Roman Catholic order.

The pope had repeatedly scolded the Jesuits who, especially in the United States and The

Netherlands, questioned papal pronouncements on birth control, priestly celibacy, the barring of women from priesthood and other issues. Some Jesuits also were known to be supporting leftist guerrilla movements in Latin America.

Eventually, after two years of direct papal control, the Jesuits were allowed to elect a new leader.

Similarly, leaders of the Franciscans, another major order, have been chastised by the Vatican for tolerating dissent within their ranks and told to uphold doctrinal orthodoxy.

The warning was contained in a letter sent to the order in May after the expiration of year-long "penitential silence" the Vatican imposed on one of its members, Leonardo Boff. The Brazilian friar is a major exponent of Liberation Theology which sometimes uses Marxist analysis to support social activism in Third World countries.

The Vatican, in punishing Boff, said his writings on the church's power and practices were found unsustainable and his views on Liberation Theology "dangerous."

The crackdown also extended to nuns. The first celebrated case came in 1983 when U.S. sister Agnes Mary Mansour quit her order to continue as head of the Michigan State Department which administers Medicaid payments for abortion. She chose to resign from her order after being told by her archbishop that she should quit the government job because she had not publicly condemned

Medicaid abortion.

The Vatican also moved against 24 U.S. nuns who signed a New York Times advertisement in October 1984 which contended that the church's condemnation of abortion as "murder" was not the only legitimate Catholic position. Last month, the Vatican said it had resolved all but two of the cases. It did not explain how the cases were settled.

A number of other theologians and priests have been reprimanded over the past eight years, including a Belgian-born Dominican priest-theologian, Edward Schillebeeckx, and French theologian-author Jacques Pohier.

## High heart risk identification

From The Guardian

A cheap "ready reckoner" for identifying men at high risk of a heart attack has been devised by doctors.

Expensive electrocardiograph tests and measurements of blood cholesterol levels can be supplanted by a simple scoring system. The system can identify more than half of the men likely to have a heart attack over the next five years, who can then be advised to adopt a healthier lifestyle or offered treatment.

The ready reckoner was devised using information obtained from 7,735 middle-aged men taking part in the British regional heart study, financed by the British Heart Foundation.

Professor Gerald Shaper, who heads the heart study team at the

Curran is the first U.S.

theologian punished directly by the Vatican. At least two other American priests have been warned through the U.S. Bishops Conference for expressing views divergent from church teaching.

The pope's tough policies have drawn fire from some theologians who assert that John Paul is wrong to discourage the freedom to theorise, to speculate beyond the bounds of established doctrine.

The Rev. Richard McBrien, chairman of the theology department at Notre Dame University in Indiana, called the Vatican's action against Curran "a blow to Catholic higher education."

## Doctors announce new hepatitis blood tests

WASHINGTON — New screening tests are being implemented on blood supplies in the United States and other countries to reduce the incidence of hepatitis transmitted by transfusions, according to the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB).

Association President Eugene Berkman told reporters August 26 that the new tests will provide indirect evidence of whether or not donated blood is infected by the non-A and non-B hepatitis virus, the most common post-transfusion strain of hepatitis in the United States.

Berkman said the tests should prevent between 30 and 40 per cent, or about 50,000 cases of post-transfusion hepatitis per year. New studies report that between 7 and 17 per cent of transfusion recipients develop some form of hepatitis, with symptoms ranging from abnormal liver function to cirrhosis of the liver. Of these, 90 per cent are non-A and non-B hepatitis.

Doctors do not yet know what causes non-A and non-B hepatitis, a strain of virus different from hepatitis A or B infection. A blood screening test already exists for detecting the hepatitis B virus, a disease spread through contact with infected blood and other body fluids. Hepatitis B causes hundreds of millions of cases of liver disease throughout the world, mostly in regions of Asia. Hepatitis A, spread by contaminated food and water, is not usually transmitted through blood transfusion.

According to Berkman, no test has been developed to specifically detect non-A and non-B hepatitis, since the virus has not been isolated. But studies have shown that so-called "surrogate" tests can be used to indirectly indicate that the infection may be transmitted.

The American Association of

## Randa Habibs Corner

### No parking

BEING strict about traffic regulations is a good and a healthy sign in a country with a growing number of cars and road accidents. But this should not mean that laws and regulations could not be more flexible in certain circumstances.

Parking is forbidden on main roads on normal days and this is understandable, but why shouldn't people be allowed to park on the same roads on holidays — when offices and shops are closed and when traffic is light. This would permit people, who want to have a walk, have a bite at one of the snackshops or even watch a film in a neighbouring cinema, to park their cars without being bothered by the police.

Moreover, the same system ought to be applied at night in all the streets, because Amman was built and nobody, until recently, seemed to have thought of parking lots. Many residential buildings and offices do not have parking spaces. As it is often too late to remedy the situation, the only choice for people is to park in the streets.

Instead of people having to appeal to the good hearts of traffic wardens in order to avoid a ticket, why not devise special parking permits for those who live or work along those streets?

Traffic regulations should be flexible and logical. A gentleman parked his car in a street closed to traffic because of road works, but still he got a ticket. As he was complaining to the policeman, pointing out that the street is not accessible, the policeman answered: "Don't you see the sign? Whether the street is blocked for the time being or not, it is still forbidden to park here. This is the law."

## Mideast drew more attention in 1981 by Western newspapers

(Continued from page 4)

Palestinians altogether. Sooner or later the Israelis withdraw, and the PLO regroup and rebuild. Israeli raids on Lebanon are also politically counter-productive. They harm Israel's image in the eyes of the world, while leaving the root cause of the problem — the lack of a Palestinian homeland — untouched.

Consistent with its tendency to criticise the official line of the French government as well as what it sees as the "blind" support of the U.S. administration to Israel, *Le Monde* published two editorials in July; the first one saw in the Israeli attacks on Lebanon an Israeli determination to impose a military solution to the Palestinian problem, the second one was entitled "The Punishment" and stated that:

"Neither the U.S. nor its six partners meeting in Ottawa have formulated anything other than the usual appeals for reciprocal restraint, without making any distinction between the five Israeli dead and the hundreds of victims in Lebanon. Mr. Chysson, in regretting the 'excessive character' of the Israeli retaliation has not done any better. The American leaders are humiliated and embarrassed by the latest Israeli action. Mr. Begin has clearly done everything possible to torpedo the famous 'strategic consensus' which Mr. Reagan believes must mobilise Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the other moderate Arab states against the Soviet threat. The Israeli prime minister wants, on the contrary, to be recognised as the only real friend of Washington in the area... everything he does makes the U.S. appear as his accomplice and destroys its image in front of Arab opinion."

On July 24, the *Post* published a long editorial urging a new evaluation of America's Middle East policy in light of Israel's latest actions. That editorial reflected to a considerable extent the change in U.S. public opinion regarding Israel as a result of Israeli Prime Minister Begin's aggressive and bloody policies in Lebanon and in the occupied Arab territories. The

Post stressed in this essay the need for the U.S. to reconsider its 1975 pledge to Israel delivered by then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger not to deal with the PLO until the latter recognises Israel's "right to exist." According to the *Post*, this pledge lost its raison d'être after Israeli Prime Minister Begin declared that, even if the Palestinians recognise Israel's right to exist, he would not recognise their right to a homeland. After asking, "Is this pledge still vital?" the *Post* went on to say:

"The premise of that pledge was the legitimacy of Palestinian nationalism. It was intended as a tactical device to bring the PLO to accept Israel's legitimacy; then it was to be the Palestinians' turn. But Mr. Begin has blocked that too. Now the United States is locked into insisting on conditions that, even if they were met by the PLO, Mr. Begin would dismiss as meaningless and irrelevant. The American no-dealing pledge is thus being honoured, although Mr. Begin's Camp David pledge to submit the 'final status' of the West Bank and the location of boundaries to negotiations with Palestinians is not. Yet these promises are related to one another... the sole purpose of dealing with the PLO would be to draw it along the negotiating track laid out, and agreed to by Israel, at Camp David: not to 'reverse alliances' or to abandon Israel but to secure for Israel the condition of peace it has been unable or unwilling to try to secure for itself."

Responding to the Israeli argument which states that dealing with the PLO would be to allow a "terrorist" group to shoot its way into eventual respectability, the *Post* noted that, in addition to its record of "terror," the PLO was also "an authentic representative political organisation." Moreover, the paper reminded Mr. Begin of his own background in terror as a member of the Irgun terrorist gang in Palestine. Summing up, the *Post* wrote:

"If it is true that the Israeli leader refuses to open to the Palestinians the avenue that the

Camp David parties, including Israel, promised to open to them, then this changes everything. And if this is true, Mr. Begin must be told that, failing to alter this policy and to commit himself otherwise, he is driving the United States to deal directly with the PLO — for the purpose of securing from it the concessions to Israel that the United States has always hoped the PLO would make. Far from abandoning Israel, the United States would be asking the PLO to accept publicly and unequivocally Israel's right to exist, to enter direct negotiations with Israel and to repudiate terror. The American responsibility to Israel, to Arabs and to its own interests requires no less."

*The Times of London* urged the Syrians to "scale down" their action against the Falangists but demanded no similar action from the Israelis.

Less than a month after the *Post*'s editorial call for U.S.-PLO contacts, Egyptian President Sadat went to Washington and asked the Reagan administration to hold talks with the PLO. Although the administration did not accept his request immediately, the stage was set for indirect talks through an intermediary. According to the *New York Times*, those talks ended inconclusively after Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982.

The second major diplomatic initiative of 1981 came from Saudi Arabia. "The Fahd Plan," was a proposal of eight points which, among other things, guaranteed "the right of all states in the region to live in peace." That point indicated for the first time Saudi Arabia's willingness to recognise Israel in return for a complete Israeli withdrawal from the 1967 occupied Arab territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The United States reacted cautiously to the plan, the EC called it "extremely positive" while Begin rejected it calling it "a recipe for the destruction of Israel." At the *Fox*

Arab summit which met to consider the Saudi plan, a number of Arab delegations led by Syria declared their opposition to the "timing" of the plan. In spite of PLO leader Yasser Arafat's support of the plan, the summit was cancelled only a few hours after its opening.

Editorial reaction to the plan came principally from the *Post* and the *Times*. The former criticised Israel's rejection of the plan saying: "Israeli officials after the summit said the crash proved the unworthiness of American faith in Saudi leadership and the general unreadiness of Arabs to move towards peace." The *Post* continued saying: "This lesson comes poorly from a government that took what steps it could to discredit the Saudi overture, including overflights of Saudi territory and threats to answer the plan's eight points with eight new West Bank settlements."

The *Times* published an editorial criticising the attitude of hard-line Arab governments who rejected the Saudi plan, reminding them of the Palestinian tragedy and appealing to them to "give peace a chance." It wrote:

"The Palestinians continue to insist that recognition of Israel is their 'only card' which they cannot afford to give away for nothing. Yet the Fahd plan was designed to be conditional: precisely it would allow Israel to live in peace if Israel is willing to accept withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state. Of course Israel does not accept these conditions. Far from it, but if she is not even offered a peaceful existence in exchange, how can anyone ever hope to change her mind? Obviously there are people in Beirut, and in Damascus, and Baghdad, who do not really want that change. But should they not spare a thought for the families in the West Bank whose houses are being blown up, for the students whose universities have been closed, for the young men and women forced to emigrate for lack of skilled jobs in their own country, for the farmers deprived of land and water by Israeli settlers? Couldn't they, just for

once, give peace a chance?"

While international attention was drawn to the December crisis in Poland, the Israeli government decided that it was an opportune moment to annex the Syrian Golan Heights. Overruling the more cautious minority in his cabinet, on December 14, Mr. Begin pushed through the Knesset a bill which extended Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration to the territory Israel has occupied since 1967.

The U.N. Security Council unanimously condemned the action and gave Israel two weeks to rescind its decision. When the Israeli government refused to comply, the Security Council reconvened to study Syria's request to apply mandatory sanctions on Israel under Chapter Seven of the U.N. Charter. In a bid to attract wider international support, Jordan introduced a milder resolution calling merely for voluntary sanctions. However, even the Jordanian resolution was too strong for the United States which vetoed it.

*Le Monde* played up the ideological factor in Mr. Begin's decision in its December 16 editorial entitled "A Dangerous Initiative." It wrote:

"Among the arguments advanced by Mr. Begin, the most credible is without doubt of an ideological nature. The Likud chief has recalled that the electoral programme of the coalition has written the Golan among the territories which constitute the 'Land of Israel'. In the meantime, he has not added that his party 'Herut' considers the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Jordan itself, over which rules King Hussein, as constituting equal parts of the 'historical homeland' of the Jewish people. It seems evident that for Mr. Begin, the reconstitution of 'Great Israel' is only a question of time."

In another development, this time involving Saudi Arabia, the U.S. administration formally informed Congress that it intended to sell the Saudis five radar planes (AWACS) and other air defence equipment. Israel immediately opposed the deal and Mr. Yitzhak Shamir announced

that Israel would do "whatever we can do to stop the sale."

The *Washington Post* said that statement was interpreted as "a signal to the organised Jewish lobby in the U.S. to wage an intensive fight in Congress against the sale. After intensive lobbying in Congress, the United States Senate voted in favour of the AWACS sale. The vote was considered a major legislative victory for President Reagan. Commenting on the result, the *Post* warned against excessive jubilation by the administration which could lead to a backlash against the Jewish community for the extensive lobbying done on its behalf in Congress. The *Post* said: "There is also the potential of harm that may have been done to the social fabric of the country by feelings raised against Jews during the controversy. A country composed of different ethnic and religious groups has to be exceedingly careful that no one group is collectively penalised if members of it exercise, however vigorously, their democratic rights."

Ironically, these same words apply to the feelings raised against Arab-Americans in the American media these days. By associating Arabs and Muslims in general with every act of violence directed against the U.S. in the region and abroad, Arabs are "collectively penalised." Arab-Americans are also discriminated against when the proper U.S. law enforcement and legal authorities fail to carry out their duty in protecting the lives of prominent Arab-Americans exercising their democratic rights. A case in point is the murder of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) representative in Los Angeles, Alex Odeh, and the subsequent burning of the ADC offices in Washington, D.C., two cases of political violence in which the FBI has not been willing to investigate properly. One wonders how the FBI would have reacted if those two crimes were directed instead against Jewish activists in the U.S. exercising the same "democratic rights" as the late Mr. Odeh.

## Islam's European bastion in Communist Yugoslavia

By Peter Humphrey  
Reuter

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — In Sarajevo, mosques and minarets rise above austrian baroque architecture. Fresh-ground oriental coffee scents the air of bazaars, and cafes serve kebabs and curds but no alcohol.

Eight decades after the Ottomans and the Austrians were driven out of the region in the cataclysm of World War I, Bosnia is a bastion of Islam — in a Communist state.

Islam has caused some stir in Yugoslavia in recent months.

Some Yugoslav media have suggested fundamentalists could be taking a foothold among the Muslims, the Iranian media accuse the authorities of oppressing them, and dissident intellectuals allege Bosnia is now ruled by a "pan-Islamic" conspiracy.

The allegations are dismissed by local officials, and the federal authorities stamp fast on any dissent in the heady mix of multi-ethnic population in Bosnia and other Yugoslav regions.

"There are no roots for fundamentalism here (Yugoslavia). It can't happen in a state where Islam is a minority," said Hukic Abdurahman, a member of the Yugoslav Islamic Council.

Four million of this country's almost 23 million citizens adhere to the Muslim faith.

Post-war stability has helped consolidate the Muslim way of life in Bosnia and is reflected in an array of modern apartment blocks rising on the edge of town, as well as shops stocked high with imported luxuries and valued in hard currency.

The most war-ravaged part of Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, one of the biggest and least accessible of the six Yugoslav republics, benefited from its abundant coal, ores and forests, and now from modern industry, tourism and international sports.

It is best-known recently for hosting the 1984 winter Olympics, and historically as the place where Austrian Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated in 1914.

Slav Muslims make up the biggest single racial group of Bosnia's 4.1 million people, numbering 1.7 million alongside 1.3 million Serbs, who adhere to the orthodox faith, and 760,000 Croats, who are predominantly Catholics.

The non-Slav remainder of Yugoslavia's Muslims are mainly ethnic Albanians and a small number of Turks in the Kosovo and Macedonia regions to the south.

Their high birth rate is evident from the hordes of cheerful children playing on the streets, and the Muslims here seem likely to boost their dominant position further. The country's 4,000 mosques are always well-attended.

Sarajevo also boasts the only Islamic theological faculty in Europe, founded in 1977, and is home for one of an important research library used by Islamic scholars from far and wide, with 10,000 valuable manuscripts spanning some 800 years.

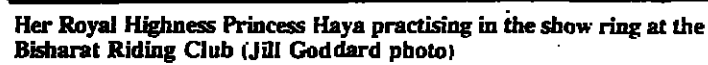
The region plays a vital role within Yugoslavia's Middle East policy, fostering friendly exchanges with Arab countries like Iraq, and Libya has a consulate here.



**By a Jordan Times Staff Writer**

The Jordanian juniors showed they have considerable talent which, with some more experience and practice, could result in some first class riders. It was the first outing for the Jordanian juniors in an international competition. Hanna Fashan riding Saa' dah was placed third behind the Syrian riders Yasser Sharif on Darling Boy and Ahmad Madarati on Princess Aisha, Princess Badiya, Princess Sumaya and Prince Ali also attended the event.

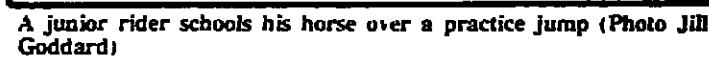
The tidy show ground with its newly painted jumps and brightly-coloured flags was just one indication of all the hard work which went into organising the event. The smooth running of the show is a result of many months of effort put in by Mr. Bisharat.



Pierre Simon, Rosemary and Bill Rayner, Barbara Dewick, Diana Ryan, Jill Goddard and others.

Local businesses and companies have also contributed to the three-day show and are providing prizes for the mounted games which start on Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m. The gymkhana event promises the excitement of bending and other races in which there will be a junior and senior team show jumping competition between Jordan and Syria to be judged by a group of international judges. Also Friday afternoon there will be a mounted display by the Jordanian police force.

There is no entrance fee for the gymkhana and entrance fee for the



the team jumping and mounted display is JD 2. Tickets are available at the Bisharat Riding Club.

Hani Bisharat — Mahboohah Sara  
Ghassan Qassar — Micky Mouse  
Agheid Kabbani — Farah  
Ahmad Haj — Farhan  
Adnan Qassar — Barq  
Zeid Bitar — Music Boy  
Hani Bisharat — Mahboohah Noaf  
Ghassan Qassar — Abkar  
Agheid Kabbani — Qassioun  
Tawfiq Thabit — Dancer

Princess Haya — Barkos  
Faris Khanji — Pissodou  
Faris Khanji — Pissodou  
Khawaja El Harfaj — Noora  
Peter Goddard — Nijam  
Basfir Jenan — Najmet Suba  
Ahmed, Madaras — Adham  
Adel Qub'ain — Amwaj  
Waddah Abdul Aal — Rabeh  
Lubna Izzedine — Farhah  
Steve Jahshan — Waad Kamal  
Sara Halaby — Mur'eb  
Firaz Alfatah — Frisco  
Ahmed Elali — Arhal  
Hanna Jahshan — Saa'dah  
Seira Rakan — Jeed  
Yasser Sharif — Darling Boy  
Princess Haya — Ra'ed  
Peter Goddard — Victor  
Sherli Wul — Mur'eb

**ACROSS**

1 Whine's dance  
5 Actual  
9 Slowing device  
14 Copied  
15 Austen opus  
16 Down source  
17 Paper measure  
18 Not very friendly  
19 — girl (model)  
20 Edge  
23 Tolson and  
Pacino  
24 Scott at  
25 It has interest  
27 Pub potato  
28 Old maid  
32 Car  
33 Celebrity  
36 Soft-tued  
37 School dance  
38 Felt pain  
39 Gallivant  
42 Bumbler's word

**Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:**

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49 " — " " "	7 Summon	14 AVERN	15 HAIN	16 HAIN	17 HAIN
50 Part	10 — Grande	18 AVERN	19 HAIN	20 HAIN	21 HAIN
51 Left the	11 —	22 AVERN	23 HAIN	24 HAIN	25 HAIN
52 Right and	12 On an even —	26 AVERN	27 HAIN	28 HAIN	29 HAIN
53 narrow	13 Does a human	30 AVERN	31 HAIN	32 HAIN	33 HAIN
54 Shade tree	14 thing	34 AVERN	35 HAIN	36 HAIN	37 HAIN
55 Good beginning	15 Some pickles	38 AVERN	39 HAIN	40 HAIN	41 HAIN
56 80 E. 9th	16 Gradual change	42 AVERN	43 HAIN	44 HAIN	45 HAIN
57 NBA's — Jazz	17 in organisms	46 AVERN	47 HAIN	48 HAIN	49 HAIN
58 Bewildered	18 Adversity	50 AVERN	51 HAIN	52 HAIN	53 HAIN
59 24	19 Fathered	54 AVERN	55 HAIN	56 HAIN	57 HAIN
60 Out In —	20 Placed	58 AVERN	59 HAIN	60 HAIN	61 HAIN
61 field	21 Coauthors	62 AVERN	63 HAIN	64 HAIN	65 HAIN
62 66 Unhappy	22 Verve	66 AVERN	67 HAIN	68 HAIN	69 HAIN
63 Did some	23 Beasty film	70 AVERN	71 HAIN	72 HAIN	73 HAIN
64 Austria's	24 Romeo set	74 AVERN	75 HAIN	76 HAIN	77 HAIN
65 cousins	25 Flew the —	78 AVERN	79 HAIN	80 HAIN	81 HAIN
66 Charity	26 Dominating	82 AVERN	83 HAIN	84 HAIN	85 HAIN
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107	67	246 AVERN	247 HAIN		

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3. Khalil Haddadin	Olwan	Owner	Yousef	56
4. Khalil Haddadin	H. Maeen	Owner	Mostafa	50
5. Hadeel Hany El Hadeed	Diana	Owner	A. Jabir	53.5
6. Mshai El Falez	A. El Taieb	Owner	Mousa	53
7. Nimir El Hmoud	El Talak	Owner	Saad	52
8. Nimir El Hmoud	Dinar	Owner	Thameen	50
9. Nimir El Hmoud	Shahrazad	Owner	Suliman	51.5
10. Faissal Awwad El Falez	Shahrazad	Owner	Paol	51.5
11. Faissal Awwad El Falez	Shitban	Owner	Rashed	51.5
12. Ghazy Farah A. Jabir	B. El Yaddoth	Owner	Mwtalak	50
13. Ghalib Haddadin	Sahim	Owner	George	50
14. Ghalib Haddadin	Shamaah	Owner	Kasim	48.5

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
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2- Badir Haran El Bakheet	Intisar	Owner	A. Amarah	51.5
3- Samy Yacoub Madros	A. El Fawarish	Adnan	Saad	50
4- Khalil Haddadin	El Hariry	Owner	Mozata	50
5- Samy Haddadin	Jarh	Owner	Kasim	50
6- Samy Haddadin	El Yamamih	Owner	George	48.5
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Midan	Owner	Mahmoud	50
8- Nimir El Hmoud	Aghader	Owner		48.5
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**Performance:** 1:15 - 2:00 (5:00 test)

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.4817/27	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3947/52	Canadian dollars
	2.0590/600	West German marks
	2.3230/40	Dutch guilders
	1.6615/25	Swiss francs
	42.58/63	Belgian francs
	6.7375/425	French francs
	1418/1419	Italian lire
	155.05/15	Japanese yen
	6.9325/75	Swedish crowns
	7.3525/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.7800/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	377.70/378.20	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed near the highs after drifting from a firm opening in fairly light volume. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 10.3 up at 1,626.5 after 1,629.0.

The early advance in prices was made on the back of Wall Street's sharply higher close on Tuesday but the market fell back on lack of followthrough, finding little encouragement in company news to support the pace of the opening gains. Demand for equities picked up towards the close, again under the influence of Wall Street.

Hopes of lower international interest rates after the recent U.S. discount rate cut, continue to provide background support.

Dealers said opinion is divided over whether West Germany will cut its interest rates following the Bundesbank council meeting Thursday as attention remains focused on overseas factors as the major influence on domestic interest rates.

A fall in the U.K. July trade deficit to £588 million from £623 million and the current account to an estimated surplus of £12 million from £77 million had little impact on the market.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURS., AUGUST 28, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A very good day to handle and confer with those with whom you want to have future accord. Iron out situations which require ingenuity and resourcefulness.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Get in touch with those whose interests are similar to your own and plan a profitable course of action.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Get rid of any problems that have been bothering you. Concentrate on how to make your property better.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Go after personal interests and aims that don't require much thought. Be charming and magnetic.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Plan how to gain your personal wishes in the near future. Do something to show your mate loyalty.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Contact a good friend who can assist you in gaining a personal aim. Make a note of them for later use.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Contact an important person to help you commercialize your finest talent. Study our outside affairs.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Any new opportunities you get require gaining data if you are to be successful with them.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Have a quick conversation with your mate and plan the future more intelligently to make you both happy.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Come to a fine understanding with an intelligent person who comprehends your desires.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** You can accomplish more at your work today, so get an early start and get ahead faster.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You can enjoy yourself at most anything you do today. Take your mate to a new and interesting sight.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** The situation at home can be improved considerably today. Invite guests in who are worthwhile.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she is most inventive and should be given every opportunity to express self in the right directions and places. One who can also be able to solve many a problem that is difficult for others to do. Your progeny would do well in imaginative professions.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Confusion exists where information and keeping agreements are concerned so be watchful. Both men and women can be helpful today to gain scope on activities.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Do nothing that can make a bigwig irate. Invite guests into your home who are worthwhile and charming.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Financial affairs can give you trouble if you are not careful. Improve your budget in the evening.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** The evening is fine for finding wiser ways to add to your abundance. Study brochures of all kinds.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Don't permit a private anxiety to cut down your efficiency. Take time to see friends.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Don't ask favors of a new acquaintance. Get small tasks handled nicely and tonight prepare for romance.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Your outside affairs may not work out as you want them. Your friends can be very helpful tonight.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Forget that new interest and later you find the right outlet for you and gain prestige. Be happy.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Plan how to handle pressing duties. Try not to argue with your mate. Plan a trip for the family.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** It is best to postpone that talk with an associate and make promises to others first.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** You may be slow at work this morning but do the best you can to add public prestige tonight.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You may find it hard to get a special talent working properly so get to work on something else.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** After a little problem at home tonight your mate can be very responsive to you. Be happy together.

## Report sees hardships for 'emerging economies'

BASLE, Switzerland (R) — Many of the 35 nations in Latin America, Africa and Asia classed as "emerging economies" face a difficult period through to 1990, a major study of their economies published Wednesday said.

Despite continued strong growth in most of the Pacific basin, the oil exporters and many southern Africa states will face indebtedness and balance of payments problems, the European Centre for Applied Economic Research said.

Real annual economic growth should be about four per cent, one percentage point above the world average. But many of the gains would be swallowed by an increase in numbers.

Population in these countries would rise by a high 2.2 per cent. So, although they are not among the poorest, the gap between them and the industrialised world would widen.

Exports for the group as a whole should grow by an annual 6.7 per cent in the period, down from eight per cent in the previous five years, while overall imports will continue to rise, although at a slower rate.

As a result, there should be a slowdown in the rate of growth of debt to an annual five per cent or so, down from 22 per cent in the previous five years. But only one or two countries could hope for an absolute reduction in the their debts.

But the report noted it was difficult to generalise about a group of 35 economies, including countries as diverse as Argentina, India and Kuwait. Events of

recent years, particularly the recent fall in the oil price, had strongly varying effects.

The Ivory Coast, Zaire and Zambia were in especially difficult situation, caught between the need to borrow more to cover liquidity crises and the dangers of increasing indebtedness.

Their debts are dwarfed by those of major Latin American debtors but were already very large in relation to their income.

The report predicted growing balance of payments problems for the oil exporting countries, which have already seen a \$72.6 billion trade surplus in 1980 turned into a \$18.4 billion deficit in 1984.

**Saudi Arabia leads with \$25 billion annual deficit**

With the exception of Venezuela, all the major exporters would have continued deficits with Saudi Arabia leading the field with around \$25 billion annual deficit.

The contrast with the ASEAN nations, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong will likely remain enormous, the report said.

With the exception of the Philippines, the "problem child" of the area, the region's economies should grow at around an annual 6.2 per cent for the rest of the decade, compared with 10 per cent attained over the last 10 years.

Their only real worry is an over-dependence on the U.S. market which could bring problems if Washington were to move to curb imports, the report said.

## Qadhafi inaugurates large steel, cement pipe factory

BREGA, Libya (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi Tuesday night inaugurated a steel and cement pipe factory, part of a massive irrigation scheme he calls the eighth wonder of the world.

He toured the U.S.-designed plant for an hour accompanied by South Korean Construction Minister Lee Kyu-Hyo and hundreds of chanting residents of this oil-producing region 700 kilometres east of Tripoli.

The plant is part of the great man-made river, one of the world's largest construction schemes, which will pump underground water from giant reservoirs in the desert to Libya's parched coastal plains 640 kilometres north.

A South Korean firm, Dong Ah, has a \$3.3 billion contract to complete the scheme's first phase by 1990.

Plane loads of journalists and diplomats were flown from Tripoli for the occasion, but a carefully arranged programme was jettisoned shortly after Colonel Qadhafi arrived.

Most of the factory equipment, including cranes and rails, was manufactured in the United States and imported prior to President Reagan's January 1986 ban on U.S. firms trading with Libya, which Washington accuses of backing terrorism — a charge denied by Tripoli. The production

lines of the factory are designed to produce 88 pipeline segments a day.

Mr. Mohammad Al Mangoush, head of the people's committee in charge of the project, told reporters that some 300 Americans had been involved in the project in the United States and Libya before the ban and had since been replaced by other foreigners.

The project manager, Brown and Root U.K., is the British subsidiary of the Houston-based engineering and construction firm. The pipe plant was designed by Price Brothers Co. of Dayton, Ohio.

Col. Qadhafi did not speak to reporters, addressing only brief words of thanks to the South Korean officials. He said the project was a great contribution to Libya's development.

Officials said a second pipe factory, with a daily capacity of 132 pipeline segments, was inaugurated Tuesday in Sarir, 360 kilometres to the south.

The first phase of the project will include nearly 1,900 kilometre of pipelines requiring a total of 250,000 pipe segments, each 7½ metre long and four metres in diameter.

## Kuwait considers imposing 'symbolic' charges to alleviate financial pressure

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait, forced into severe budget cuts by the oil price crash, is considering charging 'symbolic' fees for services offered free under its model welfare system.

Introduction of taxes, which only foreign firms pay at present, has also been suggested.

Finance Minister Jassim Al Khorafi said this week Kuwait "will not be able to continue the policy of free services as it used to" (and) is studying now the possibility of imposing some symbolic fees on some services.

His remarks to local reporters came after the cabinet last Sunday approved a budget envisaging a 38.6 per cent revenue drop to \$6.56 billion in the 1986/87 year ending June 30, with a 40 per cent plunge in oil income.

It projected a nominal deficit of \$4.57 billion, double that budgeted for 1985/86, after cutting spending 11 per cent and topping up a savings fund for future generations.

Standard budget practice, however, takes no formal account of income earned on monetary reserves prudently built up during the 1970s oil boom and now worth

over \$80 billion. Such investment income, private economists say, could cut the budget shortfall to \$1.48 billion or less.

Sheikh Khorafi said the budget deficit would be covered as in recent years from state reserves. This appeared to confirm that any new fees contemplated in the near term for public services would indeed be little more than "symbolic."

His reference to such levies was the latest in a series of warnings of the need for the public to shoulder more of the burden of funding state benefits.

Planning Minister Mohammed Soleiman Saeed Ali this month called for the introduction of taxes and said charges for public services or curbs on subsidies would ease pressure on state finances.

The state provides free health services, while staple foods, electricity, water, petrol, public transport, household fuels and

telephone services are heavily subsidised — in some cases, rates are below cost. State education is free to Kuwaitis and some expatriates who are eligible.

In the prevailing climate, said Sheikh Saeed Ali, "it is high time citizens shared responsibility with the government."

He suggested a tax system, for which he gave no details, would net 400 million dinars (\$1.37 billion) a year.

Health Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi has spoken recently of plans for fees on selected health services, and a national insurance scheme to which the public would contribute.

Even before the oil market collapsed late last year, officials had started to count the cost of welfare services in Kuwait, which has enough oil to last 250 years and supports just 1.7 million people, of whom 40 per cent are Kuwaitis.

The central bank a year ago warned of an imperative need "to fight extravagance and wasteful spending." Lamenting what it called "habitual dependence of citizens on the government."

Discussing the merits of

imposing taxes, it argued this could "prove a successful means of strengthening the citizens' feelings of responsibility and attachment."

But, even as oil prices tumbled last December, the elected national assembly blocked government plans to adjust rates for electricity in a move aimed at penalising excessive use.

Household electricity costs the same two fils (less than one U.S. cent) per kilowatt-hour it did 24 years ago, or 15 times less than it costs to produce.

Cabinet Affairs Minister Rashid Al Rashid disclosed then that fees charged on public services had covered only eight per cent of their cost over the previous decade.

"This was alright in the 1970s when the oil market was booming and the country's revenue increasing, but now it required action," he declared.

The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, has since dissolved the assembly, declaring in a decree on July 3 that the country faced security and economic crises.

## U.S. banks lower interest rates to 7.5%

NEW YORK (R) — Several U.S. banks, including Citibank, the nation's largest, lowered their prime interest rates a half point to 7½ per cent Tuesday, a move that had been expected after the Federal Reserve (Fed) recently cut the discount rate.

However, analysts said the latest decline in U.S. interest rates was not likely to produce the pickup in economic growth that the Fed had hoped for when it cut the discount rate.

Banks use the prime rate as a base for setting interest rates on loans to small and medium-sized businesses and also for a variety of consumer loans.

Last Friday, the central bank cut the discount rate, or rate of interest it charges banks for short

term loans, to 5½ per cent from six per cent.

Tuesday in addition to Citibank, number three Chase Manhattan, number five Morgan Guaranty Trust, as well as Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust, Bank of New York, First National Bank of Chicago and Mitsui Manufacturers Bank all lowered their prime rates to 7½ per cent from eight per cent.

Monday night, Wells Fargo, the nation's 10th largest bank, announced it was lowering its prime rate to 7½ per cent, effective Tuesday.

"I don't see interest rate cuts doing much for the economy," said Mr. Stephen Slifer, economist at Shearson Lehman Bros., adding, "the things that are

preventing it from picking up momentum are the dollar's value and the large U.S. budget deficit."

In its latest discount rate cut, the Fed said the prevailing economic and financial conditions needed lower interest rates to sustain orderly growth.

But analysts questioned whether the benefits of the rate cut would be spread around the economy.

Prime rate movements generally follow rather than lead those of other interest rates and their impact is restricted to only certain sectors of the economy, economists said.

Mr. Slifer noted that even with lower borrowing costs, business loans will not go much further. He

said that companies were unlikely to need funds for capital expansion given the amount of surplus capacity in American factories which are currently running at about 78 per cent of capacity.

Not only will business spending show little growth on the new lower interest rates, but consumers as well are likely to be slow to respond, according to the economists.

For one thing, consumers are already carrying debt levels too high for their income, they said.

"Even with lower rates, consumers won't run out to take on additional debt, because they're already up to their eye-balls in it," said Mr. Slifer.

## Farming nations unite to fight for trade reform

CAIRNS, Australia (R) — Fourteen countries accounting for nearly a quarter of the world's agricultural exports formed a new economic alliance Wednesday to fight European and American trading policies which they say are crippling their economies.

The so-called "fair-trade nations" said after three days of talks in Cairns their first task was to ensure agricultural issues got high priority at world trade talks next month.

"This marks the establishment of a new alliance to promote a better deal for all our farmers in the countries represented here," conference chairman, Mr. John Dawkins, told a press conference.

"I think it will restore a new balance in the handling of agricultural issues in all international forums," added Mr. Dawkins, Australia's trade minister.

The ministerial talks were held three weeks before an eighth round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

A joint declaration at the end of the talks reflected concern that the agricultural crisis caused by depressed prices and oversupply was not only damaging economies but also causing political instability.

New Zealand's Overseas Trade Minister Mike Moore, warned Tuesday that a number of democracies would be brought down if the United States and European Community (EC) did nothing about their trade policies.

Brazil and Argentina, which both have huge external debts, told the conference that their ability to repay Western creditor nations was being continuously impeded by unfair trade practices.

The present conditions in the world market put Argentina in a difficult situation to service its

debt," Mr. Lucio Reca, Argentina's secretary for agriculture, told a press conference.

The meeting noted that a recent World Bank report said the EC channelled \$100 billion a year into agriculture in direct subsidies and consumer transfers.

U.S. subsidy support amounted to about \$35 billion a year, it said.

The countries agreed to meet again before the GATT talks start in Uruguay in mid-September and will also hold regular discussions during the talks to monitor progress.

But they had not yet considered setting up a formal organisation to represent their interests, Mr. Dawkins said.

The countries, which include major wheat exporters like Australia, Argentina and Canada, want agriculture to be given similar status to manufactured goods in the GATT negotiations. Given the expected length of

the GATT talks, the joint declaration said, they would put pressure on the United States, the EC and Japan for early changes in their domestic farm support policies.

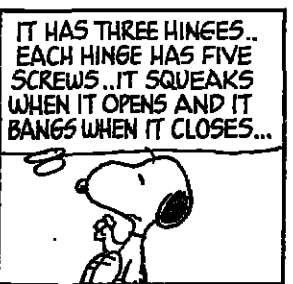
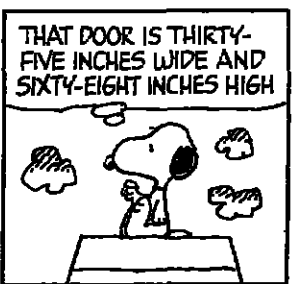
They would also lobby international forums like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The meeting in Cairns was initiated by Australia whose Prime Minister Bob Hawke opened the proceedings with a blistering attack on the United States and the EC.

But the final declaration deliberately avoided confrontation, Australian trade officials said.

U.S., Japanese and EC observers at the meeting had urged the 14 countries not to push them too hard on agriculture at next month's talks.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REPPA

MAGEL

GINDAR

BOSULE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: BY

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRONE ONION THRESH INFANT

Answer: What irritations do—TIE ONE UP IN "NOTS"



# Jane's: Soviet navy closing gap with West

LONDON (R) — Inadequate defence spending in the United States and Britain, NATO's major maritime powers, is helping the Soviet Union close the gap with the West in its naval capability, an authoritative defence publication said Thursday.

The 89th edition of Jane's Fighting Ships, published in London, said there had been growing evidence of a clamp on defence spending in the U.S. Congress, a marked change from the enthusiasm seen during President Reagan's first term of office.

"When this increasing opposition is added to the possible effects of the Gramm-Rudman anti-deficit legislation the new construction programme could be seriously mangled," the book's editor, British Navy Captain John Moore, said in his foreword.

The Gramm-Rudman legislation passed by Congress last year aimed at eliminating U.S. deficit spending by 1991.

Capt. Moore said that instead of the three per cent annual rise needed to carry the U.S. defence programme into the 1990s, there might be no increase or even some cuts.

"Which all goes to show that, in a democracy, cash and votes take precedence over what is deemed necessary for security by those charged with advising Congress on one of its main constitutional duties," Capt. Moore said.

The editor was equally gloomy about the state of naval affairs in Britain, noting that a general apathy was gripping what was

once one of the great mercantile nations.

## No coherent policy

Today the situation can best be described as a maritime mess," Capt. Moore said.

Cash problems and a lack of any form of coherent policy for Britain's Royal Navy were being compounded by the steady decline of Britain's merchant fleet, which would create problems in providing vessels and trained crews in times of crisis.

In contrast, Capt. Moore said, it seemed unlikely that there would be any dramatic change in Moscow's naval programmes for some time even though its new leader Mikhail Gorbachev was looking to improve the non-military aspects of Soviet life.

He said the steadiness of Soviet Union's defence programmes had allowed the country's designers to capitalise on original ideas and apply aspects of Western technology which had been made available to them by overt or covert means.

"The result has been a rapid closing of the gaps in naval capability which have been, and still are in some cases, cited in NATO as indications of Western superiority," Capt. Moore said.

# Poll shows Americans distrust Soviets, back SDI

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nearly three out of four Americans think the Soviet Union is trying to expand its territory, while an even larger share believes the Soviets are at least somewhat involved in world terrorism, according to a poll released Wednesday.

These were among the principal findings of a poll released by the Private Committee on the Present Danger, a conservative group.

The telephone sampling of 1,004 Americans by Penn and Schoen Associates July 21-23 generally supported the administration's military buildup and stance toward Moscow.

Development of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), as Stars Wars is known formally, was approved by 81 per cent and opposed by only 13 per cent.

Suspensions of Moscow were reflected by 72 per cent who said they thought the Soviets were trying to expand their territory. Quoted about terrorism, 57 per cent said the Soviets were somewhat involved, and another 25 per cent said they were heavily involved.

Nearly half, 48 per cent, said the United States had a stronger military, while 36 per cent thought the Soviets were ahead.

On a related question, 44 per cent said the importance of a strong military had increased over the last year, and 48 per cent said it had stayed the same.

However, 27 per cent would increase defence spending, 22 per cent would reduce it and 48 per cent favoured a continuation of spending at current levels.

This appeared to coincide with the Reagan administration's view and conflicts with Congress, which has voted for deep cuts in the Pentagon budget.

Western Americans were slightly more inclined than those from other regions to brand the Soviets as expansionists but registered the lowest percentage accusing Moscow of heavy involvement in terrorism — 19 per cent.

# Cameroun buries victims of volcano gas eruption

SUBMUM, Camroun (R) — Soldiers and convicts wearing bandanas against the smell of death Wednesday continued burying the victims of gas which erupted from an underwater volcano and killed an estimated 1,500 people in Cameroun.

Only one woman and a child are known to have survived the gas explosion last Thursday near the village of Nios, a remote settlement which had a population of 700 in the last census in 1966. Hundreds more died in nearby Cha and Subum.

Gen. James Tatan, in charge of the disaster area, said he expected heavy equipment to arrive Wednesday to allow his men to begin digging graves for rotting animal carcasses which could cause an epidemic if not buried quickly.

Hundreds of bloated white cattle, asphyxiated by the gas, were scattered on the gentle grass slopes of this lush village of tin-roofed houses and thatched huts.

French volcano expert Francois Le Guern, head of a team that flew to Cameroun to provide advice, said it was the most disastrous underwater volcano explosion he

could recall. A similar eruption in the late 1970s in Indonesia killed 142 people and an explosion in Cameroun two years ago killed several dozen.

Some 300 people have been hospitalised and up to 200 evacuated from the area around Lake Nios, known until the disaster struck as "good lake" for its unusually clear water.

Now the lake, about 1.5 kilometres long and half a kilometre wide, looks from a helicopter like a muddy, rusty coloured marsh sunk in a crater.

Gen. Tatan said he believed an estimated 1,500 people had died within a radius of about 15 kilometres and that the clean-up operation would take another 10 days.

"Most of the corpses have been buried. They were buried in mass graves because we don't have enough labourers for individual graves," he said.

Gen. Tatan said the gas had dissipated in wind and water in the first 24 hours after the explosion, but the villages' water supply and fresh produce were still contaminated.

# Chile arrests 2 magazine publishers, 4 reporters

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — The director of an opposition magazine, its editor-in-chief and four staff reporters have been arrested for allegedly slandering the armed forces, a lawyer said.

A military judge has ordered the arrests of Jorge Ovalle, the director of the firm that owns Cauce magazine, and Gonzalo Figueroa, the editor-in-chief, said Juan Augustin Figueroa, their lawyer.

Also detained were reporters Claudia Lazarotti, Marcia Pineda, Ariel Poblete and Eugenio Gonzalez. The judge has ordered the arrest of three other reporters, Figueroa said.

Cauce, which has links of the opposition Social Democratic Party, has published extensive investigative reports on the lifestyles of Chile's military leaders, reports from army deserters and accusations by human rights groups opposed to the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

Mr. Figueroa said Tuesday the arrest warrants originated in a suit

filed by the National Information Centre, Chile's secret police.

According to legal sources, the suit is based on a story in the latest edition of the weekly that expressed doubt about an official report that authorities had found Communist weapon caches in the northern desert.

The story implied that the arsenals had been planted in the area by the government as a pretext for cracking down on its opponents.

Agents dressed in civilian clothes raided the downtown offices of the magazine at noon, and carried away some copies of the edition, according to reporters from Cauce who asked not to be identified for security reasons.

The government's press office, without mentioning the suit, issued a news release in which it denied the Cauce report.

Cauce reported that army helicopters had dumped mysterious packages in the desert area prior to the raids earlier this month.

# COLUMNS 768

## Woman stabs mugger on subway

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A woman who was carrying a steel knife for protection won't be charged after she critically stabbed a man who hit her, spit on her and knocked her down on a subway car, police say. Lilian Coleman, 23, told police that a man made advances toward her as they waited for a subway at the City Hall Station and again after they got on the train, but she refused. The man, identified by police as Robert Green, 20, told Ms. Coleman, "I'm going to spit on you," picked up an object from the car floor and threw it at her, authorities said. Ms. Coleman said she warned him, "leave me alone or I'm going to cut you," but he attacked her and knocked her down. Ms. Coleman got up, pulled a steak knife from her purse and plunged it into the man's chest, police said. She told them she carried it for protection.

## Japanese declared innocent after 34 years

TOKYO (AP) — A 62-year-old man, convicted 29 years ago in a murder-robbery case, was found innocent Wednesday in a reversal by a court on the northern island of Hokkaido. Yoshimasa Umeda, who is currently on parole, was sentenced to life in 1957 on charges of murdering Masao Oyama, a forestry office employee, in October 1950. The criminals also robbed about 190,000 yen (\$527) at that time from the office. Umeda was arrested as an accomplice in October 1952 when Takeo Haga, who had been arrested as the prime suspect, named him as a co-conspirator. Haga was convicted of the murder and robbery charges and was executed in June 1970. Umeda at first admitted being an accomplice, but later pleaded innocent. In handing down the verdict Wednesday, presiding judge Takeo Nakamishi of the Kushiro district court told the court that Umeda's initial testimony was made under duress. Umeda's lawyers told the court that he had been forced to confess to the crime after torture by police investigators.

## Uzbek women still burn themselves

MOSCOW (R) — Families in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan still occasionally force women to commit suicide by burning themselves to death, an official newspaper has reported. An article by Uzbek Children's writer Kamil Ikramov in the twice-weekly Sovetskaya Kultura said the "feudal" practice was very rare but suicides still happened which "finished hidden family and everyday-life dramas." The suicides were referred to in the wider context of a denunciation of excessive national pride, suggesting that old-fashioned pride prompted families to incite their women to burn themselves. Ikramov said Islam, the main religion of the republic, taught that suicide was a sin. But he added that those who made women kill themselves hoped that their self-immolation would be considered mystical.

## Former football star suffers from AIDS

WASHINGTON (R) — Former Washington Redskins football star Jerry Smith has disclosed that he is suffering from AIDS, becoming the first professional athlete known to have contracted the deadly disease. "I want people to know what I've been through and how terrible this disease is," Smith said in an interview with the Washington Post. "Maybe it will help people understand. Maybe something positive will come out of this." Smith told the newspaper he first noticed symptoms of the disease last summer, when he found he was losing weight and tiring quickly. He now weighs 150 pounds (68 kg), down from 210 (95 kg) in his playing days. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) affects mostly homosexual and bisexual men and intravenous drug users.

# Kohl unveils action to stem refugee flow

BONN (Agencies) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Wednesday unveiled measures aimed at halting a stream of Third World refugees seeking asylum in West Germany because of the country's liberal laws on granting refuge to victims of political persecution.

Dr. Kohl told a news conference the aim of the package was not to stop people seeking asylum because of their political beliefs but to dissuade so-called "economic refugees" who came to West Germany solely for financial reasons.

"The number of asylum seekers climbs from month to month," Dr. Kohl said.

"If this continues we will have

to reckon with a record of over 100,000 this year and only around 16 per cent are eventually recognised as victims of political persecution."

Dr. Kohl said his government would require entry or transit visas for citizens of certain Third World countries and order airline companies to ensure that travellers from such countries were issued with entry papers for West Germany when selling them tickets.

If the airlines failed to check such passengers had visas for West Germany they would be liable to pay for the return journeys of such travellers. They would also face a fine of 2,000 marks (\$975) per illegal passenger, he added.

Visa requirements would be introduced for citizens of Lebanon, Syria, Ghana, Pakistan and Bangladesh, the native countries of many of the refugees, Dr. Kohl said.

Dr. Kohl also urged the Common Market nations to negotiate a joint policy for stemming the flood of refugees into Western Europe.

"The other West European nations are (also) are being increasingly burdened by the steadily increasing flood of asylum-seekers," the chancellor said.

The influx of refugees into West Germany, a major domestic issue, has led to growing numbers of racial incidents.

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# Cancer prevention, detection is neglected — U.N. expert

BUDAPEST (R) — Prevention and early detection have become the poor relations of cancer research even though they could save millions of cancer sufferers, a leading United Nations health official said Wednesday.

Jan Stjernsward, chief of the World Health Organisation (WHO) cancer unit, told a news conference that most money was being poured into the search for cures through therapy.

Yet therapy had so far had only limited success whereas a third of all cancers were preventable and another third curable relatively simply if detected early enough. In raising the subject at a congress organised by the Geneva-based International Union Against Cancer, Stjernsward entered a simmering dispute among researchers over how the millions of dollars available for cancer research should be spent.

He told Reuters in an interview that "it is tragic to see developing countries, where half the world's cancer patients are ... and developed countries spending all their resources running after cancer with therapy when we have all the knowledge to stop a lot of suffering by people never getting cancer."

"We know there has been major progress in curing cancers in therapy but it is only for rare tumours," he said.

He said research, however, had made few inroads into eliminating major killers such as stomach and lung cancers, both of which are largely preventable.

Lung cancer, caused mainly by smoking, is growing fast and will soon take over from the stomach ailment as the world's number one killer among cancers.

"If you want to win the war against cancer, we must win the battle against tobacco ... the tragic thing is that (lung cancer) is a self-inflicted, preventable cancer," Stjernsward said.

As proof that prevention works, Stjernsward quoted WHO figures showing that deaths from stomach cancer dropped by some 55 per cent in most Western countries between 1960 and 1980.

He attributed this to a healthier diet "without any intervention from the cancer establishment (and) without any therapy."

He also pointed to evidence that low-fat diets did not just help prevent heart disease but also cut the chances of developing cancers such as of the breast, intestine and prostate gland.

# Lugar: U.S. may sign South Pacific nuclear-free treaty

WELLINGTON (R) — U.S. Senator Richard Lugar said Wednesday the United States was seriously considering signing the protocols of the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty and would make a decision before the end of the year.

"It appears that these are protocols that we will find acceptable in due course. I think we have a little bias in that direction," Sen. Lugar said.

The chairman of the influential Senate Foreign Relations Committee was talking to journalists after discussions with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange.

On Tuesday, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said the Soviet Union would sign the protocols of the treaty after it

had been ratified by countries in the region.

The treaty, worked out at the South Pacific forum meeting of 13 countries in Rarotonga last year, declares the region a nuclear-free zone and bans the ownership, use, stationing or testing of nuclear weapons and the dumping of nuclear waste.

Under the terms of the treaty, countries can set their own policies on calls by nuclear-capable warships and aircraft. It also does not interfere with the passage of nuclear weapons or ships through international waters.

Ten of the 13 forum nations have signed the treaty, with the exception of Vanuatu, Tonga and the Solomon Islands.

# U.S. confirms some drug trafficking by contras

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new U.S. government report acknowledges that some Nicaraguan rebels and supporters have engaged in drug trafficking, but insists that evidence is lacking against the chief U.S.-backed contra group.

"The available evidence points to involvement with drug traffickers by a limited number of persons having various kinds of affiliations with or political sympathies for resistance groups," said the report sent to Congress by the State Department.

The report was made available to the Associated Press this week. Specifically, the report cites U.S. intelligence information as saying "a senior member of Eden Pastora's Sandino Revolutionary Front" in late 1984 agreed to help a Colombian narcotics trafficker ship drugs to the United States in exchange for an airplane, two helicopters and money.

The report also notes other drug trafficking by people associated with the contras, but found no evidence that those activities were authorised by rebel leaders or that the main U.S.-backed rebel group, the United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO), profited from drug smuggling.

Last December, the A.P. quoting U.S. investigators and American volunteers who worked with the rebels, reported that Nicaraguan rebels operating in

northern Costa Rica engaged in cocaine trafficking to help finance their war against Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.

The AP said the smuggling operations included refuelling planes at clandestine rebel airstrips and helping transport cocaine to other Costa Rican points for shipment to the United States. The AP also cited a U.S. intelligence report that said a Pastora commander used cocaine profits to buy military equipment.

At the time, however, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said: "We are not aware of any evidence to support those charges."

Although the new administration report accepts the validity of some accusations, it is accompanied by a cover letter signed by State Department lobbyist J. Edward Fox, stating "the administration believes these allegations are false."

Mr. Fox's office said Tuesday he was on vacation and unavailable to comment on the apparent discrepancies between his letter and the new report.

# WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Estenson

ON THE GO  
By W. Russell McDowell

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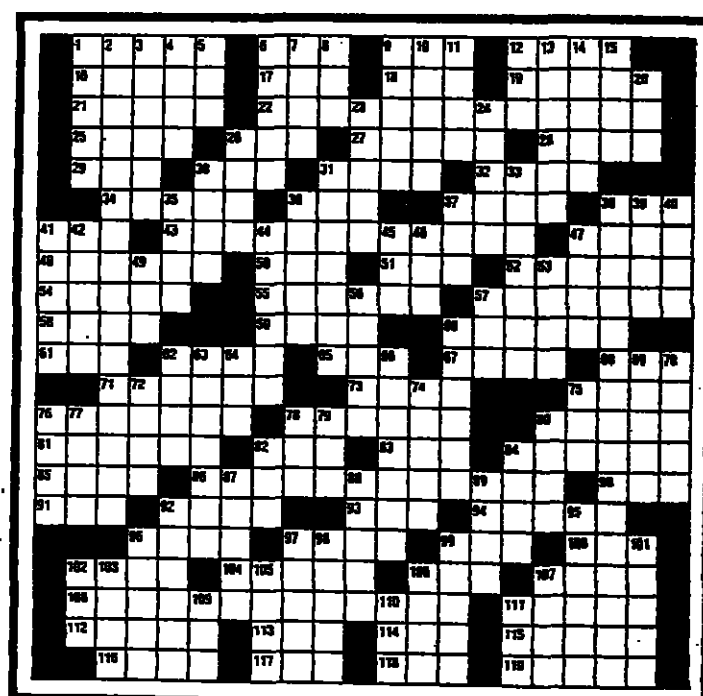
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# WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Estenson



Last Week's Cryptograms  
1. Superstitious woman driver backed up on one-way street merely to avoid black cat.  
2. Highly rated rookie strikes out left-handed outfielder to finally end long inning.  
3. "Dollars to doughnuts" is no longer the good bet that it used to be.  
4. He prided himself in his black, but most called it a run of dumb luck.

Cryptograms  
1. UO ZSKZDF AEZFUCW NZUCRIXF EYUCW  
QI LUCH QEK KSBPUTK YIQ JL WSH  
KTEC Z LNNK OUANIXZTK XIBSN EK LUCK  
ED ON  
—By Connie Rosenfeld

2. SCACHNO "PH TXEIPHC YN X BSGOEHLY  
BEATTHE" XL STURSES INTURSTLY  
—By Norton Bledsoe

3. NEINE NHR OD DRTAG REAR BAD THING  
BRIN HIR DOIN  
—By Ed Middleton

4. JERK SPEAKY IRTYVVK KEAL ELV  
JEIRCSTERY EPCHEP  
—By Lois H. Jones

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# GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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## WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AK95 ♠A6 ♦10932 ♣952  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠92 ♣K9 ♠Q82 ♠AJ1062  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠9763 ♠5 ♠854 ♠AKQ62  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 4 ♠  
What action do you take?

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠843 ♠A9852 ♠Q109 ♠103  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
Pass 2 ♠ ?  
What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q92 ♠K1065 ♠AJ1032 ♠52  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
Pass 2 ♠ Pass Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠982 ♠5 ♠K1063 ♠AQ98  
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?